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Israeli guard kills 2 PLO prisoners

TEL AVIV (R) — Two detainees were accidentally shot dead at an Israeli prison camp holding Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) commandos in Ansar in South Lebanon, an Israeli army spokesman said Friday. He said a weapon carried by a security guard went off accidentally Thursday evening, killing the two and wounding four other detainees. Army officers had opened an investigation into the incident, he said. Ansar, a tented camp, holds about 6,000 PLO commandos and suspects rounded up in Israel's invasion of South Lebanon last June.

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Anti-U.S. protests erupt in Bogota

BOGOTA (R) — Anti-American protests erupted in Bogota Friday as President Reagan flew in for talks on Colombia's drift towards non-alignment and weaker ties with the United States. Three bombs exploded in the capital just before Mr. Reagan arrived from Brazil, and he was later booed by several hundred anti-American demonstrators when he made his only public appearance. Police used tear gas on the outskirts of the city to disperse 200 stone-throwing university students shouting "yankee go home." The authorities said two policemen were wounded and 10 students were arrested. Inside the grounds of the State National University, other demonstrators burned an effigy of Mr. Reagan.

Artificial heart gives new life

SALT LAKE CITY (R) — Dr. Barney Clark, the first human recipient of a permanent artificial heart, smiled and listened to conversations Friday only 36 hours after he had all but died. Doctors keeping a round-the-clock watch on his progress warned that the next three days were critical because of the dangers of infection and bleeding. "Everybody believed he would be dead and he isn't," Dr. William Devries, the head of the surgical team that performed the seven-and-a-half-hour implant operation, told reporters. "But it isn't over yet." The operation, at the University of Utah Medical Centre, was rushed forward nine hours ahead of schedule to begin on Wednesday night after medical officials said Dr. Clark's own diseased heart stopped beating for a few moments. A nursing sister said Friday morning he had had a restless night, was listening to conversations and nodding and smiling. Dr. Clark, a 61-year-old retired Seattle dentist, cannot speak because of pipes in his throat but he used a pen to write "no" on the back of a nurse's hand.

Spain's Socialist cabinet sworn in

MADRID (R) — Spain's King Juan Carlos Friday swore in the new Socialist cabinet named by Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez. Deputy Prime Minister Alfonso Guerra was the first to pledge loyalty to the king and the 1978 democratic constitution at the royal palace outside Madrid. Then the ministers, all but one in their 30s and 40s, in turn took the oath in front of a Bible, a crucifix and a copy of the constitution. Mr. Gonzalez took the oath Thursday after winning a comfortable vote of confidence from the Congress (lower house of parliament) on a moderate programme for Spain's first left-wing government in almost half a century.

Refugee says thousands escaping daily from Iran

VIENNA (R) — An Iranian refugee said Friday that thousands of his compatriots were escaping daily across the frontier to Turkey, helped by groups specialising in smuggling people out of the country. The man, a 30-year-old building engineer, declined to give his name for fear of possible reprisals against his parents in Iran. "People are ready to walk for five days across wild country, mostly mountains, on dangerous roads just to get away from the terror regime of Khomeini (Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini)," he said. He spoke for six other compatriots who came to Vienna earlier this week after being refused entry to Spain where they had asked for political asylum.

British actor-comedian dies at 44

MEXICO CITY (R) — British actor-comedian Marty Feldman died Thursday night at his hotel in Mexico where he was on location for a film, a hotel spokesman said. The spokesman, Berta Alvarez, said Mr. Feldman, 44, was believed to have died of a heart attack.

Arab delegation briefs Middle East peace plan to Kremlin

Soviets: Arab plan created realistic chance

MOSCOW (Agencies) — A seven-member Arab League delegation, led by His Majesty King Hussein, Friday outlined an Arab peace plan for the Middle East in Kremlin talks with Communist Party chief Yuri Andropov and other members of the Soviet leadership.

The Soviet news agency TASS said it was noted during the talks that the Arab plan coincided with Soviet policy on the Middle East and that a "realistic opportunity" had been created for extensive concerted Soviet-Arab action in the region.

The plan, outlined to the Soviet leadership by the Arab League's "committee of seven" calls for an independent Palestinian state in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

TASS said satisfaction had been expressed at the talks that the plan, worked out at an Arab summit in Fez in September, "actually coincides" with the Soviet approach to a Middle East settlement as set out by the late Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev.

"A realistic opportunity is thereby created for extensive, coordinated actions with a view to facilitating the achievement of genuine peace in the region," TASS said in its account of the meeting. Mr. Brezhnev, in a speech on Sept. 15, called for an Israeli withdrawal from all territories occupied in 1967, the creation of a Palestinian state including East Jerusalem and pledges by Israel and the new state to respect each other's sovereignty and renounce the use of force.

At the same time, Mr. Andropov, who was accompanied by Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov and Foreign Minister Andrei

Gromyko, warned the Arab visitors against the Reagan peace plan for the region also announced in September. The Reagan plan envisaged self-rule for the Palestinians in association with Jordan.

TASS quoted the Soviet side as saying that the U.S. plan was intended to divide the Arab World, impose a solution that was favourable only to Israel and the United States and, above all, block the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

The seven-member delegation, which was set up at the Fez summit, includes the foreign ministers of Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Jordan, Syria and Saudi Arabia and a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The "committee of seven" has been charged with outlining the Arab plan to the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.

It has already visited Washington and Paris and leaves for China Saturday.

TASS did not indicate what form possible Soviet-Arab joint action on the Middle East might take. But it said the Soviet side brought to the Arab delegation's attention Moscow's call for a special international conference on the Middle East with all the sides concerned.

Mr. Andropov, who was hol-



His Majesty King Hussein Thursday embraces His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan before the

King's departure for Moscow at the head of an Arab League delegation (Petra photo).

ding his first round of high-level diplomacy on the Middle East since taking over as Communist Party chief on Nov. 12, hailed the delegation's visit to Moscow as significant and called for an improvement in Soviet-Arab relations generally.

These relations had "long been good on the whole," but, perhaps, can become even better, even more useful, TASS quoted him as saying.

Mr. Andropov, 68, defended the "invariable, principled course" of the Soviet Union in the Middle East.

The Soviet Union would always be "on the side of the right cause of the Arab peoples and their struggle against Israel's aggression, for freedom and independence, for a just peace in the Middle East," he said.

Both sides were quoted as condemning Israel's "aggression" in Lebanon and calling for an immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops there.

King Hussein said the talks with Mr. Andropov showed evidence of close cooperation between the Arab World and the Soviet Union.

TASS said the talks took place in a "businesslike and friendly atmosphere."

One intriguing sidelight to Friday's meeting was that it brought together Mr. Andropov and Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal, whose countries have no diplomatic relations.

Prince Saud is the first senior Saudi minister to visit the Soviet Union and the meeting represented the first known face-to-face encounter between the two countries at such a high level for many years.

There has been speculation that Prince Saud's visit might lead to some " rapprochement" between Moscow and Saudi Arabia.

But TASS gave no indication of any separate talks between Prince Saud and members of the Soviet leadership.

The King is accompanied on the visit also by his son, Prince Abdullah, and Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi.

Prior to the Arab delegation's departure for Moscow, King Hussein chaired a meeting of those members who arrived in Amman for the Soviet trip. The foreign

ministers of Syria and Algeria and the representative of the PLO, Mr. Mahmoud Abbas, joined the delegation in Moscow. Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi is also participating in the Arab-Soviet talks.

At a Kremlin luncheon in honour of the Arab League committee, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko said that Friday's and Thursday's talks facilitated the strengthening of friendship between the Arab states and Moscow.

TASS said King Hussein replied by expressing satisfaction with the talks with Mr. Andropov and other Soviet leaders.

"Every time we meet Soviet leaders we find from your side understanding and support of the Arab cause, including most importantly in the Palestine question," King Hussein said.

The King said Arabs had to show a united front.

"This would ensure us support and assistance and would facilitate the liberation by the Palestinian people of its homeland and the implementation of its lawful national rights," he said.

Weinberger arrives in Yugoslavia

BELGRADE (R) — U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger arrived in Dubrovnik for a 24-hour official visit to Yugoslavia Friday after thick fog stopped his special plane from landing at the Batujnica military airport near here.

Yugoslav Defence Minister Branko Mumulic and other military leaders, waiting to welcome the American party, boarded a Yugoslav military aircraft and left for the southern Adriatic resort when it was decided that Mr. Weinberger would land there.

Yugoslav and U.S. officials followed in another plane to join the two defence ministers for the scheduled talks, which officials said were expected to centre on bilateral military cooperation, East-West relations and major world issues.

Mr. Weinberger, who flew in from a NATO defence ministers meeting which ended in Brussels Thursday was expected to brief the Yugoslav side on U.S. views on East-West relations after the change of leadership in the Soviet Union, they added.

Mr. Weinberger's visit is the first by a senior U.S. official since Sept. 1981 when former Secretary of State Alexander Haig reiterated Washington's support for Belgrade's independence policies.

Officials in Belgrade say the visit is both politically and militarily important for this Communist but non-aligned country, which, since its break with Moscow in 1948, has kept relations with the two superpowers carefully-balanced.

It sees Mr. Weinberger's visit as an important contact with the West following a series of high-level talks recently with the Soviet Union and its close allies, diplomats said.

Mr. Weinberger, who is due to have talks with President Petar Stambolic Saturday, would fly to Belgrade in the morning.

5 West Bank lecturers ordered to stop teaching

TEL AVIV (R) — Five foreign lecturers at Bethlehem University were ordered by Israeli authorities on the occupied West Bank Friday to cease teaching by Monday, university Vice-Chancellor Brother Thomas Scanlan said.

He told Reuters that the lecturers were summoned to Israeli headquarters and presented with documents to sign pledging not to support the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The lecturers offered to sign above the declaration, which they said would merely signify knowledge of the regulation. But they refused the Israeli demand to sign underneath, saying it clashed with their consciences.

Because the three Americans and two British lecturers did not have valid work permits, they were ordered to stop work. Brother Scanlan said.

They were not expelled, as some foreign lecturers at West Bank universities have been, because they possessed valid visas, he added.

Three other foreign teachers at Bethlehem University were warned Friday that they would also be asked to sign the pledge.

If they too are forced to stop work, the university will be left with only two foreign lecturers in

addition to 50 local staff, making it "very difficult to continue operating," Brother Scanlan said.

The statement the lecturers were asked to sign said:

"During the period in which the work permit is valid the permit holder will refrain from any action harming security and public order and will in this context obey all the laws and stipulations and security legislation forbidding any action or providing any service that can be construed as aiding or supporting the PLO or any other hostile organisation."

Twenty-two foreign lecturers have already been expelled by Israel because they refused to give undertakings of non-support for the PLO.

The purge has been sharply criticised by the U.S. and Israeli authorities have since modified the measure. Instead of signing separate pledges, foreigners are now required to sign work permit applications which incorporate the pledge.

Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij told Reuters the Israeli measures were aimed at forcing the closure of West Bank universities.

"That can be the only possible motive for requiring such an undertaking and implicating foreign lecturers in our quarrels," he said.

West Bank universities reject Israeli proposal

OCCUPIED WEST BANK (Agencies) — The West Bank Council of Higher Education Wednesday announced that it is in effect rejecting the proposed addition to work permit application forms which was offered as a compromise by the Israeli civil administration in its demand to have non-resident lecturers sign an anti-PLO declaration.

In a statement, the council said it has "concluded that the application in its present form is unacceptably ambiguous and subject to a number of interpretations," and that in its present form, must still be considered "as containing a similar political commitment that academics cannot sign."

The council consisted of representatives of the four ins-

tutions of higher education in the West Bank — Al-Najah University in Nablus, Birzeit University outside Ramallah, the Catholic University in Bethlehem and the Hebron Polytechnic. In its statement, it proposes that the conditions being demanded by the Israeli authorities be listed on a separate form, and not constitute part of the actual application.

The council's reply, formulated after the foreign faculty themselves met and effectively rejected the proposal, is being communicated to the civil administration through the press, and not directly, because in the words of one university official, "that is how we make our decisions and proposals from the authorities."

Eitan: Israel should not give up West Bank

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Chief of Staff Rafael Eitan said he thought "strategic reality" required the retention by Israel of the occupied West Bank of the Jordan.

"As chief of staff, I say what is possible to give up and what not. And if this does not sound nice, they can appoint another chief of staff," he declared.

Gen. Eitan says he cannot confirm or deny that 11 Soviet experts were killed in an Israeli bombing raid in Lebanon.

Israeli newspapers quoted foreign reports as saying the experts died when Israeli aircraft destroyed the remains of an Israeli plane downed during the Lebanon war.

The raid was launched to pre-

vent secret Israeli electronic equipment falling into enemy hands, the reports said.

Addressing students at Bar-Ilan University near Tel Aviv Thursday night, Lt.-Gen. Eitan said the plane wreckage had been bombed and completely destroyed.

He said he could not confirm that Soviet experts examining the wreckage had been killed or wounded, adding: "But neither can I deny the report."

The chief of staff said Israeli troops would remain in Lebanon as long as was required to ensure what he called the defence and security of Israel's northern border.

Reagan in Colombia

BOGOTA (R) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan arrived in Bogota from Brazil Friday for a five-hour official visit to Colombia.

He was greeted at the airport by Colombian President Belisario Betancur.

Earlier in Brasilia, in a departure statement handed out as he boarded the presidential jet for Colombia and Costa Rica, Mr. Reagan said his talks with President Joao Figueiredo had given him a deeper understanding of Brazil's view of the world.

The main theme of his visit was a public display of confidence in Brazil's debt-ridden economy and a \$1.2 billion loan from the U.S. treasury was announced on Wednesday.

In another gesture of friendship, Mr. Reagan announced an offer to train a Brazilian astronaut and send him on a mission with U.S. spacemen.

The two presidents met for seven hours on Wednesday and went horse-riding together at

Gen. Figueiredo's residence outside the capital Brasilia.

"An interpreter who's worked with presidents for 25 years told me she'd never seen two heads of state hold such relaxed and friendly conversations," U.S. Ambassador Anthony Motley told reporters later.

Mr. Reagan said the talks, which covered international trade and finance, the nuclear arms race and threats to peace in the Western hemisphere, had been successful in spirit and in substance. "I leave Brazil impressed and reinvigorated. I have felt the warmth and energy of the Brazilian people and their dedication to peace and freedom," he said in the written statement.

Mr. Reagan made a gaffe during the visit when, at a banquet on Wednesday night, he confused Bolivia first with Brazil and then with Colombia. "He was very tired," Ambassador Motley explained. "He is human, he made a slip of the tongue."

Extensive PLO-Jordanian talks fruitful

By George Hawatmeh
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A week of intensive Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)-Jordanian talks here has produced an agreement to form a joint delegation which, if accepted by the U.S., could negotiate a comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The talks also resulted in setting up a new high-level Jordanian-Palestinian committee to work out details for a proposed confederation of the East and West Banks and Gaza.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Yasser Abd Rabbo, a member of the PLO Executive Committee and head of its Information Department, said Thursday that the new committee is still studying Jordanian-Palestinian relations in general but that the stage of "specifics" on the form of the joint delegation was not yet reached. Jordanian sources have

confirmed this, even though earlier reports suggested that a Jordanian negotiating team which would include prominent Palestinians named by the PLO had already been agreed upon.

The United States has indicated its willingness to talk to elected West Bank mayors, two of whom, deported Hebron Mayor Fahd Qaswasi and Halhoul Mayor Mohammad Milhem, were received last week by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Washington. The state Department maintains that Mr. Qaswasi and Mr. Milhem are not members of the PLO, and Washington would accept their inclusion in any Jordanian negotiating team. Both men met PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat in Tunis just before their departure for the U.S. and are expected to report to him on the talks they held in Washington.

The new ad-hoc committee which is co-chaired by Prime Minister Mudar Badran and Mr. Ara-

fat, held two meetings during the past few days to draw up plans for the confederation to be submitted for approval to the Palestine National Council when it meets in a few weeks time. Mr. Abd Rabbo, who represents the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) in the PLO, suggested that the idea of a confederation with Jordan would be acceptable to the PLO since it necessarily implies the establishment first of a Palestinian state on the West Bank and Gaza.

He said the PLO's strong criticism of the Reagan proposals for the Middle East amounted in fact to total rejection.

After lengthy meetings of the PLO's Executive Committee and the 55-member Central Council in Damascus last week, the Palestinian leadership said the U.S. plan does not satisfy legitimate Palestinian rights to an independent Palestinian state and to accepting the PLO as the sole rep-

resentative of the Palestinian people. The criticism, however, fell short of total rejection but there were conflicting statements from PLO officials around the world on what it actually meant.

Mr. Abd Rabbo said Mr. Arafat, who left Jordan for South Yemen on Tuesday but left behind a high-powered delegation for the committee meetings, will be back soon to resume the dialogue with the Jordanian government.

King Hussein Thursday left for Moscow at the head of an Arab delegation to explain an Arab Peace plan, adopted in Fez, Morocco in September, to the Soviets.

The King is not expected to return to Amman to see the PLO chairman before the King's planned talks with President Reagan on Dec. 21 in Washington. But Mr. Arafat and the Palestinian delegation will continue the talks with senior officials, Mr. Abd Rabbo said.

Soviet attache gets his marching orders from Britain

LONDON (R) — Britain announced Friday it had ordered the Soviet naval attache out of the country in the second expulsion of a suspected Kremlin spy this year.

Official sources said the attache, Captain Anatoli Zotov, had attempted to use agents to obtain classified information, but the sources would give no details.

The Foreign Office, announcing the expulsion, said it would take a serious view of the Soviet government retaliating against any British diplomat in Moscow.

The Foreign Office said the Soviet Charge d'Affaires in London had been summoned on Wednesday and told that Captain Zotov had seven days to leave Britain.

"There was clear evidence that he had been engaged in activities incompatible with his status," the Foreign Office spokesman said.

This is the usual diplomatic euphemism for spying.

The spokesman said the expulsion was not connected with convicted Soviet agent Geoffrey Prime, who spied for Moscow while working as a Russian linguist at Britain's secret monitoring and code-breaking centre. Prime, 44, was jailed three weeks ago for 35 years.

The Foreign Office said it was not planning any mass expulsion as in 1971, when 45 Soviet diplomats and 60 other Soviet personnel were given marching orders in a major crackdown on espionage activities in Britain.

The last expulsions were a Soviet trade official last April and a second secretary at the Soviet embassy in August 1981.

The Foreign Office said Captain Zotov and his wife Nina were still in Britain. The attache arrived in January last year.

A neighbour said he left his house in the London district of Kensington Friday morning "get-

ting into a dirty brown car which was driven away by another man, at very high speed."

The Foreign Office said the expulsion of Captain Zotov would reduce the number of diplomats at the Soviet embassy to 45 and this would be the new ceiling on permitted diplomatic staff.

"They will not be allowed to send another diplomat in his place," one official source said. Officials played down suggestions that the expulsion was meant to embarrass the new Soviet leader, Yuri Andropov, former head of the KGB secret police.

"Zotov is from military intelligence, not the KGB," said one official source.

The authorities also discouraged speculation that the expulsion was meant to repair damage done to the British security services by the Prime affair.

Prime survived two security vettings and was caught only when

police questioned him about molesting young girls and his wife informed on his spying activities.

"The timing, so soon after the Prime case, is purely coincidental," one official insisted. British officials speculated that the Soviet Union might react by expelling a British diplomat from Moscow, as has happened in the past.

"There are no grounds for any retaliation," said Foreign Office spokesman Gordon Johnson. "We would take a serious view if they did retaliate."

Officials refused to comment on whether the expulsion was linked to the defection earlier this year of a Soviet diplomat from his embassy in Tehran.

The defector, Vladimir Kuzichkin, was granted asylum in Britain. Press reports said he was a KGB agent who might have given information about other Soviet spies operating around the world.

Queen confers with humanitarian group officials SOS International to set up village for orphan children

By Afifah A. Kaloti
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Her Majesty Queen Noor Thursday received at Al Nadwa Palace Prof. Hermann Gmeiner, founder and president of SOS International, Dr.

Michael Schliesser, administrative director of SOS, Mr. Krug von Nidda, the SOS representative in Jordan, Mrs. Helga Zundel, the SOS representative in Syria and Lebanon and Mr. Alexander Gabriel, the president's private secretary.

SOS is an Austria-based organisation that takes care of poor orphans by forming small community villages in various countries. SOS groups orphans in these villages and provide them with an "ideal family atmosphere and a healthy environment for proper productive citizens in their community," Prof. Gmeiner told the Jordan Times.

"The organisation works on basis of four main principles in providing an orphan a normal life. The first one is to provide him with a mother, secondly brothers and sisters, thirdly a house and finally a village," Prof. Gmeiner said. Queen Noor reviewed with Prof. Gmeiner and the SOS delegation steps which should be taken to establish a model village for accommodating orphans in Jordan. The Queen also praised Prof. Gmeiner and his international organisation for the humanitarian work they have been rendering through the years.

"We are very delighted and honoured, for Her Majesty Queen Noor has accepted the honorary chairmanship of Jordan SOS children's village," Prof. Gmeiner said.

The Austrian delegation met with Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufli, earlier Thursday and discussed the project of establishing the SOS organisation in Jordan. They also discussed ways and means of cooperation between the organisation and the Jordanian Ministry of Social Development.

"Jordan is the only country that have a ministry of social development which shows a sign of awareness of the need of social development," Mrs. Helga Zundel told the Jordan Times.

A seven-member committee has been formed in Jordan to found the SOS project.

"The committee members were chosen according to their goodwill in building up the organisation and according to their interest in humanitarian work," Mrs. Zundel said.

To spread the SOS message all over the country, Mr. Krug von Nidda, the wouldbe representative in Jordan, said different means would be used in accomplishing the objective.

"Jordan's media, in addition to a quarterly international bulletin, and personal contact will all contribute in the promotion of the project," Mr. Nidda said.

To support Jordan SOS children's village financially, the country should organise fund-raising programmes and activities, Mr. Nidda added.



Her Majesty Queen Noor Thursday confers with SOS International President Hermann Gmeiner. Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufli is on the far left (Petra photo)

Jordan requests postponement of Arab emergency meeting to discuss UNRWA food aid cut

TUNIS (Petra) — The Jordanian government has asked the Arab League General Secretariat to postpone an emergency meeting of the consultative council of the supervisors of the affairs of Palestinian refugees in Arab host countries until Dec. 15.

The Jordanian government explained that the commissioner general of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian refugees (UNRWA) will visit Jordan Dec. 6 to discuss the question for which the council was requested to convene on Dec. 5, namely the UNRWA decision to suspend food rations to the refugees. Jordan expects to obtain from the UNRWA commissioner general information which can be presented to the meeting.

The Arab League General Secretariat has conveyed the Jordanian request to Lebanon, Syria, the Palestine Liberation Organisation—members of the council, in addition to Jordan.

Jordan to attend social affairs ministers meetings in Tunisia

TUNIS (Petra) — Jordan will participate in the meetings of the second session of the executive bureau of the Arab social affairs ministers council scheduled to begin in Tunis next Monday. During its two-day meetings, the council will discuss next year's budget of the Arab fund for social welfare, a memo on organising an Arab exhibition on handicrafts, and another memo on cooperation with the social development and humanitarian affairs centre in Vienna.

Jordan will also participate in the meetings of the third session of

the Arab social affairs ministers council which will begin in Tunis on Wednesday. During the three-day meetings, participants will discuss a report on the results of the work of the executive bureau and matters related to the Arab fund for social welfare.

They will also discuss a draft charter for an Arab organisation for the welfare of children and will study the conditions of Palestinian children. A delegation headed by Social Development Minister In'am Al Mufli will represent Jordan in both meetings.

Solar energy conference opens today

AMMAN (Petra) — Meetings of the second Arab conference on the use of solar energy in agriculture, organised by the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD) in cooperation with the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), will begin Saturday.

The aim of the conference is to determine the use of alternate energy for agricultural purposes in the Arab World, the exchange of expertise and information among Arab and foreign delegates participating in the conference, and planning for the future study of solar technology in view of the economic and social significance of alternate energy sources in the modern world.

The participants in the four-day conference will also discuss solar energy technology and its applications for agricultural purposes, the use of alternate energy sources for heating and refrigeration as well as desalination, pumping of water, irrigation, and the generation of electric energy.

They will also discuss the quality of the materials used in the use of energy for agricultural purposes and the effect of weather and environmental conditions on the efficiency of solar energy systems.

Zaben contacts Paris on direct line

AMMAN (Petra) — Telecommunications Minister and Director Board Chairman of the Telecommunications Corporation Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben Friday contacted his French counterpart through the Jordanian international electronic telephone switchboard which has begun operating on experimental basis.

Dr. Zaben expressed his pleasure to his French colleague for completing the project and initiating his experimental operation with French support and assistance.

He also expressed hope that the French company manufacturing the switchboard "would fully succeed, particularly that it has already succeeded in the experimental phase."

Dr. Zaben also praised the cooperation between Jordan and France in telecommunications.

The French minister congratulated Dr. Zaben on the completion of the experimental phase of the project and expressed his satisfaction for the results achieved despite the difficulties encountered. He said this accomplishment was "the product of the excellent cooperation between the two countries," and expressed his thanks for an invitation Dr. Zaben extended to him to visit Jordan and said he hoped to make the visit soon to further discuss ways of developing cooperation between Jordan and France.

The operation of the experimental switchboard began Friday morning to Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Syria, the United States, Britain and France.

As for the project of prospecting for shale oil in the area extending between Dab'ah and Ma'an, an agreement was signed with the West German geological survey department to implement the project. A joint Jordanian-West German team has already begun work there, and field work, laboratory tests and geological surveys are expected to be completed by the end of this month.

The final report, maps and designs will be completed in the first half of 1983. Preliminary results of the study indicate that there are large quantities of shale oil in the areas of Jurf Al Darawish, Al Sul-taneh, Al Hasa and Al Qatranah.

The NRA has also signed an agreement with a British firm to make a feasibility study of a mine which is expected to produce 300 tonnes of copper per year. Preparation for beginning the implementation of the second phase of the project, which includes a comprehensive and detailed feasibility study.

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AMMAN (Petra) — Natural Resources Authority (NRA) Vice-President Ahmad Dahkhan Thursday discussed with the director and heads of sections of the NRA Geological Research and Mining Directorate (GRMD) the directorate's work and its future projects, particularly shale oil exploration in Al Lajjun in Karak.

The GRMD made a preliminary feasibility study of this project to exploit shale oil, natural gas and other byproducts such as sulphur and quantities of pressurised water vapour which generates some 200 megawatts of electric energy.

The study showed that the method of distillation tested experimentally on shale oil would produce some 50,000 barrels of a good quality oil in addition to natural gas and pure sulphur and electricity as byproducts of the project.

The technical sections at the GRMD continued, after preparing the study, to implement recommendations submitted in

preparation for beginning the implementation of the second phase of the project, which includes a comprehensive and detailed feasibility study.

As for the project of prospecting for shale oil in the area extending between Dab'ah and Ma'an, an agreement was signed with the West German geological survey department to implement the project. A joint Jordanian-West German team has already begun work there, and field work, laboratory tests and geological surveys are expected to be completed by the end of this month.

The final report, maps and designs will be completed in the first half of 1983. Preliminary results of the study indicate that there are large quantities of shale oil in the areas of Jurf Al Darawish, Al Sul-taneh, Al Hasa and Al Qatranah.

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ACDIMA submits report to Arab industrial meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Arab Company for Drug Industries and Medical Appliances (ACDIMA) Director-General Dr. Hashim Al Dhaher returned to Amman from Doha Thursday after participating in a seminar on joint Arab industrial projects. The seminar was co-sponsored by the Gulf Organisation for Industrial Consultations (GOIC) and the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Dr. Dhaher said he presented a report on ACDIMA works, its experience in manufacturing drugs and its role in Arab economic integration, in addition to problems faced in establishing industrial projects and financing them.

Dr. Dhaher's paper stressed the need for securing the marketing of Arab drug production, and protecting it from multi-national monopolies.

The seminar was attended by a number of Arab specialists in various industrial fields and economics.

Training course opens today at RSS for road technicians

AMMAN (Petra) — A training course for road technicians opens at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) Saturday.

The course, organised by the United Nations Programme for Science and Technology in cooperation with RSS Construction Research Centre, aims at improving the standard of technicians and engineers working with road construction, introducing most recent methods and facilities.

Participants from Yemen Arab Republic, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Iraq, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Jordan are expected to take part in the course.

CAEU committee discusses ministerial session's agenda

AMMAN (Petra) — Meetings of the committee of the deputy permanent representatives of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) were concluded here Thursday.

During its two-day meetings, the committee discussed a number of topics proposed to be listed on the agenda of the 39th session to be held Sunday of the ministerial council of the signatory states of the CAEU agreement.

Most important of these topics is the annual economic report submitted by the CAEU secretary general dealing with the most important economic indicators in the Arab World as well as on the international level.

The committee referred to the ministerial council recommendations made by the sub-committees to render technical assistance services for the less developed Arab states, and the draft general budget of the CAEU General Secretariat for next year.

The committee chairman and head of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) delegation, Mohammad Al Hajiri, expressed his appreciation for the cooperation among the participating delegations to prepare the agenda of the next session, which is expected to give a push to Arab economic action.

Kuwait's chief delegate Fahd Al Rashid, on behalf of the participating states, praised the efforts made to reach the positive results accomplished in the meetings.

Meanwhile, CAEU Secretary-General Fakhri Kaddori received a message from Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Secretary-General Abdullah Bis-hara thanking the CAEU for its support of the GCC and its goals.

Mr. Bis-hara praised the CAEU's initiatives in proposing formulas for cooperation among the organisations dealing with joint Arab economic action.

Dr. Kaddori last month sent a letter to Mr. Bis-hara emphasising the GCC's positive role in strengthening and coordinating economic and development relations among Arab states.

He called for the exchange of expertise among Arab economic organisations and enterprises, particularly in implementing projects and programmes of joint interest. CAEU sources have said that these topics will be discussed by Dr. Kaddori and Mr. Bis-hara in a meeting scheduled to take place soon.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Crown Prince condoles Baqa'een family

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Thursday deputed the director of his office, Raja'i Al Dajani, to present the Crown Prince's condolences to Baqa'een family on the death of Ghalib Baqa'een, who was killed in an accident last Monday.

Hassan congratulates UAE leader

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Thursday sent a cable to United Arab Emirates (UAE) President Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan Al Nahayan congratulating him on the UAE's National Day. Prince Hassan wished President Zayed health and happiness, and the UAE people progress and prosperity.

Badran receives Soviet Islamic leader

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran received at his office on Thursday Sheikh Shukrallah, the sheikh of Islam in the Soviet Socialist Republic of Azerbaijan. During the meeting, which was attended by Islamic Chief Justice Ibrahim Al Qattan, they discussed matters related to Muslims in the Soviet Union.

Zarqa to form cattleraisers' society

IRBID (Petra) — A preparatory committee of 14 members was formed Thursday to organise a society of cattle raisers in Zarqa district. The committee is headed by Upper House of Parliament Member Qasim Al Itan. Speakers at the meeting discussed the benefits of forming the society and ways for developing animal wealth in the governorate.

Italian graphic exhibition opens

AMMAN (Petra) — An exhibition of Italian contemporary graphic arts was opened at the Alla Art Gallery here Thursday. Paintings representing various Italian art schools after World War II and various aspects of Italian life will be shown during the week-long exhibition. The opening ceremony, in which 30 Italian artists are participating, was attended by Culture and Arts Department Director Haidar Mahmoud, and the Italian ambassador in Amman in addition to a large gathering.

Ain Jana housing project planned

IRBID (Petra) — The Housing Corporation has decided to implement a housing project of Ain Jana town in the Ajloun district. Engineering designs of the 56 residential apartments have been drawn up, and work on the project will begin in the next two months, a corporation spokesman said.

Zarqa Free Zone gets first shipment

ZARQA (Petra) — Zarqa Free Zone Thursday received its first land shipment of goods, arriving from Baghdad. About 500 tons of the cargo were moved to the zone's stores, which were announced ready to receive imported goods, after completing construction works.

'Alia and Sierra Leone Airlines -- partners in progress'

AMMAN (J.T.) — During ceremonies in Freetown, launching the new Sierra Leone Airlines early last month, Sierra Leone President Siaka Stevens outlined his country's past twenty years of domestic aviation experience under British management and its hopes for the future. He addressed an assembly of Sierra Leone officials, diplomats and a Jordanian delegation comprising Mr. Ali Subeimat, minister of transport, Mr. Saleh Kurdi, director general of the Civil Aviation Authority, and Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airlines' Chairman and President Ali Ghandour.

President Stevens maintained that he supported the expansion of the airline, even at a time when the aviation industry was experiencing problems, on the basis of the adage "nothing attempted, nothing done." Dr. Stevens stated that "we need a fully autonomous national airline after an agreed specified period, using the experience of an external expertise. We wanted full participation as partners to develop Sierra Leone Airlines until indigenous Sierra Leoneans have acquired the management and technical skills which should enable them to perform their responsibilities more confidently and efficiently." This was one primary reason for choosing Alia as a partner in managing the

new airline, he said. President Stevens also expressed special appreciation of Alia's "spirit of cooperation" from the very beginning, when in January 1962, it extended management assistance before even signing a formal agreement. Furthermore, the president was pleased to note that since Alia's involvement, Sierra Leone's domestic services have been operating without government subsidy or bank overdraft.

Following the president's address, Al Hajj M.S. Mustapha, chairman of the board of directors of Sierra Leone Airlines, reviewed the objectives of the expanded international airline. "The safe, efficient, and economic development of air transportation within and outside of Sierra Leone, to promote tourism in the country, to earn foreign exchange, to establish an international industry which will bring new skills and exchanges to Sierra Leone, and to develop an internal capacity for Sierra Leone to run its own airline," are the objectives of the airline, he said.

The chairman also explained that Sierra Leone sought a new management and a new name, because "this is a new company and requires new impetus." He noted that Sierra Leone Airlines is using a Boeing 747 newly-painted



Jordanian and Sierra Leonean dignitaries attend ceremonies held Nov. 2 at Freetown to mark the launching of Sierra Leone Airlines

with its green, blue and white flag colours, on a three-year wet lease from Alia, and that it is also receiving management, engineering, technical and financing support from Alia.

The new airline has a total share capital of 10 million leones, provided 60 per cent by the national government, 20 per cent by Alia, and 20 per cent by private Sierra Leonean investors. Total call up shares are valued at two million leones.

Presently, Sierra Leone Airlines flies between Freetown and Paris, but once this route is well-established, others will be added. Its West African destinations include Lagos, Abidjan and Mon-

rovia. Alia offices world-wide are acting as general sales agents for the new airline and are working hard to generate tourism from Europe to the African country.

Al Hajj Mustapha also noted that Alia has already involved Sierra Leoneans in a comprehensive training programme, which is expected to achieve nationalisation of staff within three to five years. Sierra Leoneans are training in ticketing, sales, traffic, marketing and flight services at Alia's training centre and head office in Amman. Additionally, two pilot scholarships for Sierra Leoneans have been provided by Alia at its flight training centre.

A number of Alia professionals have been assigned to Freetown to supervise various management and technical functions and to provide on-site training. Alia Captain K. Yusufidin is now in Freetown, putting his 30 years of aviation experience to work as Sierra Leone Airlines' first managing director and chief executive.

At the close of the Nov. 2 ceremonies, Dr. A.F. Joe Jackson, Sierra Leone's minister of transportation and communications, moved a vote of thanks on behalf of the chairman of the board of directors and his ministry on this "history-making occasion." To Alia's chairman and president, the minister said, "Thank you for having responded to our call when we

needed you and I hope we will continue the friendship already existing."

"Mr. Ghandour has often expressed his conviction that the Royal Jordanian Airline has a responsibility to support the development of air services in other Third World countries, and its willingness and preparedness to provide assistance whenever it is appropriate. The current memorandum of association with Sierra Leone Airlines is but a first link in what is hoped will be a long chain of cooperation in other air transportation ventures," a spokesman for Alia told the Jordan Times.

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By Neocosmos Tzallas

Reuter

Greek scientists out to save ancient monuments from acid rain

ATHENS — Greek scientists are running a race against time to counteract the acid rain gradually dissolving the capital's ancient monuments.

The socialist government has taken steps to stop further damage while the scientists, led by an Athens professor of chemistry, seek a permanent remedy.

New regulations restrict factory emissions, enforce the use of cleaner fuel for central heating and ban half the country's cars and lorries from the city centre every

other day according to licence plate numbers.

Motor vehicles and factories in the Athens area have increased dramatically in number over the last 25 years, putting more and more sulphur dioxide into the atmosphere.

The chemical turns rain into a weak solution of sulphuric acid, which reacts with statues and old buildings, turning their marble surfaces into soft, easily eroded gypsum.

The process has blurred the finely carved friezes and figures on

the acropolis, the 2,500-year-old Hilltop Citadel, and other classical buildings.

But the new measures are not expected to have much effect unless scientists can come up with a special chemical coating that will halt the steady erosion.

Scientists believe ancient Greek marbles have deteriorated more in the past 30 years than in the previous 2,500.

Photographs taken of the caryatides, six maiden-shaped statues in the Erechtheion Temple on the acropolis, in 1955 and 1965 show

that in just 10 years the acid rain has eaten away noses and disfigured other carefully sculpted details.

It was while looking at such photographs some years ago that a group of chemical engineers working under Prof. Theodore Skoulidakis, of Athens polytechnic school, decided to take up the cause of the marbles as a matter of national pride.

The group said it had discovered the complex processes of decay which were ruining Greek monuments by turning their sur-

faces into plaster-like gypsum.

A more startling find was that the gypsum layer, more than a centimetre (0.4 inches) thick on some statues, could faithfully reproduce the original details, while the actual marble underneath was irreparably eaten away.

Prof. Skoulidakis told Reuters he next discovered that whenever it rained on the outdoor statues, the gypsum washed off, leaving ugly and extensive scars on what were once works of genius.

He said acid rain was estimated to be destroying the marbles at a

rate six times greater than natural erosion processes. A hundred years' wear-and-tear could now be expected in 15 or 20.

Ten years ago the short-term answer was obvious, get the relics indoors and fast.

But it was found that sulphur dioxide attacks indoor exhibits as well, so some, like the caryatids, were placed in glass cases filled with circulating nitrogen.

Prof. Skoulidakis was one of the first to discard as impractical plans to enclose the whole acropolis plateau, which measures 320 metres

by 140 (1050 feet by 460), in a vast glass bubble. The heating and ventilation problems would be insuperable, he said.

His own aim is to fight corrosion with chemistry, but he concedes the fight will be tough. He hopes to develop a transparent chemical coating impervious to acid rain and other pollutants which could be sprayed on to the relics.

It took him years to understand and precise molecular mechanism which makes the antiquities crumble. He calls it "solid-state calcium ion diffusion", and says the

ponderous term holds the key to developing an antidote.

But Prof. Skoulidakis believes it will be several years before the miracle chemical coating emerges from laboratories.

He and his team are working fast in the knowledge that Greece is claiming back priceless treasures from the world's museums and that sulphur dioxide could damage them if they are returned before a cure is found.

Film star Melina Mercouri, minister of culture since the social government of Andreas Papandreu took office in October 1981, has led a Greek campaign to have exported treasures brought home.

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Amman meets world

IF YOU are a telephone subscriber connected to the two mobile exchanges within the Amman area, i.e. if your telephone number starts with 33 or 43, you can dial 00-33-1 and the telephone number of a friend or a business associate in Paris, and in nearly no time at all you can tell them how nice it is to be in Jordan at this time of the year. If your telephone number starts with any other numbers than 33 or 43, all you have to do in order to speak to somebody in Washington for instance is to dial 13-1-202 and that person's number in the U.S. capital, and all will be well. On the other hand people from certain other countries can call you with as much ease, and congratulate you on the new achievement.

It is indeed a happy occasion for us in Jordan to enjoy the International Subscriber Dialling (ISD), even though it is still in its trial stages since Thursday. And to give credit where it is due, we commend the work of all persons and corporations, local and international, who made the completion of the project possible, although they made us wait

much longer than they thought we would or we would have liked.

No-one can logically think that development stops at having direct telephone contact with the outside world, nor should anyone ignore the fact that it is now possible to receive bad news or raise personal expenditure more quickly. To make the best out of our achievements, and those things that we expect or want to achieve, we must not lose sight of what this country really needs and of what should be its priorities. Installing the ISD in Jordan is a vital achievement, for us here and for many others around us. The experience, however, must be made to help consolidate what we have already: to strengthen our institutions and raise our human being's productivity. Otherwise, what use would it be doing more talking to Washington, London or Paris, when it is sometimes less difficult to travel to another Jordanian city than to call one of its telephone numbers? Or, doing the talking from our neighbour's office.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Arab-Soviet talks--most significant

The seven-member Arab League committee, led by His Majesty King Hussein, arrived in Moscow Thursday for talks with the Soviet leadership, and present the Arab peace plan arrived at in Fez.

It is a significant stage of joint Arab action on the international scene to rally support for a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

The committee's visit to Moscow obviously indicates that the Soviet Union's role in resolving the Middle-East conflict is in no way less important than that of the United States or Europe. As a superpower greatly interested in world peace, great effort is expected from the Soviet Union to help establish a comprehensive peace in the region, which is constantly liable to be a hotbed of tension threatening world peace, due to Israeli aggressive policies.

Israel has invariably tried to keep the Soviet

Union out of the Middle East formula, hoping that it will result in an unshaken stalemate, securing an appropriate climate for creating new realities in the occupied Arab territories, and materialising annexationist plans.

The Arab-Soviet consultations is a new emphasis on the Soviet role in supporting the Arab peace initiative, a role of major importance, and definitely vital for the elimination of the Israeli aggression's consequences, and defusing the hostilities in the region, constantly forming a threat to world peace.

The positive stands of the Soviet Union regarding the Arabs and the Palestinian question, can never sink into oblivion; and it is greatly hoped that a new and active role for the Soviet Union in support of the Arab peace plan, and for mobilising international effort, is soon to come to light.

Al Dustour: Israel's hand clearly evident

The assassination attempt at Lebanese national leader Walid Jumblat's life is a striking evidence of the tireless Israeli drive at feeding enemy feelings and accelerating hostilities within Lebanese communities.

It is no speculation any more that where even Israeli forces tread, hostilities among some Lebanese factions are enraged. Such a climate is fully appropriate for promoting Israeli chances to delay its withdrawal from Lebanon, and creating suitable atmospheres for achieving the political, economic and military goals of its invasion of Lebanon.

The unanimous election of Lebanese President Bashir Gemayel, and the recent nation-wide response to the general strike to protest the criminal attempt at Mr. Jumblat's life, clearly demonstrate the Lebanese people's high awareness of Israeli plots, and their determination to foil all efforts aimed at inciting communal disturbances and maintaining Lebanon's occupation by the invading Israeli forces: the only party to benefit from

the killing of Mr. Jumblat.

To help the Lebanese people restore sovereignty and reconstruct their country, Arab countries are called upon to extend every possible political and economic aid to the Lebanese government and people. A serious Arab stand at the international level will certainly help create material basis for repelling all Israeli ambitions in Lebanon.

The U.S., as the engineer and guarantor of peace in Lebanon following the Israeli invasion, is fully responsible for the initiation of a new approach that would guarantee Lebanese sovereignty after a total Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory.

The present situation in Lebanon, and the indifferent American stand towards Israeli practices only make us wonder if the U.S. really cares to see the Israelis pull out from Lebanon. If not, then of what value or validity could the U.S. initiative for resolving the Middle East conflict be?

Two months with Kohl

Continuity rather than new accents

By Paul Taylor
Reuter

BONN — Unanswering friendship to the United States and unquestioning loyalty to NATO are the foreign policy themes that have dominated conservative West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl's first two months in office.

Seeking to make up for his inexperience in foreign affairs, Mr. Kohl has swiftly met U.S., French, British and Italian leaders. He pledged "continuity with new accents" in Bonn's foreign policy. So far the continuity has been more evident than the new accents.

In this effort to don the mantle of statesmanship left by Helmut Schmidt, his Social Democratic (SPD) predecessor, Mr. Kohl has adopted virtually all the former chancellor's policies and much of his language. A former senior aide to Mr. Schmidt said Mr. Kohl's first foreign policy statement to parliament last week "could have been given word-for-word by Helmut Schmidt."

The aide said that quite apart from Mr. Kohl's attachment to "continuity" it's just a simple fact that German foreign policy has so little room for manoeuvre. Western diplomats say the main change

under Mr. Kohl has been one of tone.

The Christian Democratic (CDU) chancellor, who exudes an optimism which supporters find infectious and critics scorn as naive, has made a point of being extremely friendly in public to President Reagan and U.S. policy. He has dropped the previous government's talk of a "security partnership" with the Soviet Union, which irritated Washington. But Mr. Kohl's message to Mr. Reagan is no different from Mr. Schmidt's — West Germany is a loyal ally but does not approve of every U.S. action and cannot meet every American request.

He does not lecture the Americans about interest rates and economic policy as Mr. Schmidt did, and he draws a more indulgent and less irritated response from White House, even though he followed Mr. Schmidt in urging Mr. Reagan to meet new Soviet leader Yuri Andropov.

Disappointment

U.S. officials at a conservative seminar here last weekend privately expressed disappointment that the new Bonn government was not taking a tougher line against the Soviet bloc.

But senior diplomats say Washington is determined not to "rock the boat" until after the general election next March at which it hopes to see Mr. Kohl re-elected. Only after that honeymoon will it raise again the issues of East-West trade and West Germany's stagnant defence budget, the diplomats say.

The Social Democrats, consigned to the opposition benches at least until next March, are finding it hard to attack Mr. Kohl's foreign policy. Their main argument in the debate that followed his policy statement was that the appearance of continuity was deceptive and dangerous changes were just around the corner.

Mr. Kohl deliberately highlighted his government's firm support for NATO plans to deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in western Europe if necessary next year. Aides say he intends to make support for NATO's decision to rearm if arms control talks with Moscow fail a centerpiece of his campaign for re-election next March.

Despite the emergence of a big protest movement challenging the deployment plan, Mr. Kohl feels that a broad majority of West Germans support NATO policy and trust him rather than the soc-

ial democrats to implement it.

Rearmament priority

The SPD, which also professes support for the plan, argued in parliament that the new government was giving rearmament priority over negotiation, a charge that Mr. Kohl denies. One senior television commentator described the exchanges as: "The dress-rehearsal for 'missiles election' campaign."

Whether West German foreign policy undergoes a real shift in the long term may depend on the outcome of the March poll. One of the key figures in the present continuity is Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

But opinion polls show that if the election were held now, Mr. Genscher's Free Democratic Party (FDP) would lose all its seats in parliament. Since the FDP shows little sign of overcoming its internal disarray, Mr. Genscher may be an unemployed lawyer after March and right-wing Bavarian Premier Franz Josef Strauss could be on the threshold of the foreign ministry.

Both friends and critics of Mr. Strauss agree on one thing — his foreign policy would be radically different.

Even if Mr. Genscher survives, diplomats detect some signs that West German policy towards the Middle East, and the third world may undergo changes. Mr. Kohl is much warmer towards Israel than his predecessor and has promised to visit the Jewish state next year, something Mr. Schmidt never did in eight years in office.

The new government has pledged continued support for the European Community's 1980 Venice declaration, which called for Palestinian self-determination. But diplomats say that in reality Bonn is now much less concerned about the Palestinians than under Mr. Schmidt.

Development aid was one of the victims of Mr. Kohl's first budget cuts. Economic Cooperation Minister Juergen Warnke has said top priority will be given to pro-Western states and to projects which secure jobs in West Germany.

Mr. Kohl has made emotional appeals for greater European unification. But diplomats say that the new Bonn government has taken just as tough a line in community financial negotiations as its predecessors. "That's one area where there is real continuity," said one European diplomat.

Seaga lifts economy out of bankruptcy

Jamaica slowly back on its feet

By Keith Grant
Reuter

KINGSTON, Jamaica — Two years after Prime Minister Edward Seaga swept to victory in a violent election, Jamaica has returned to relative peace and prosperity although it faces social and economic problems in 1983.

Since his Jamaica Labour Party won office in October 1980, Mr. Seaga has reduced crime and with the help of U.S. aid and a 700-million loan from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), has lifted the economy out of near bankruptcy.

One sign of renewed international confidence is the upsurge in tourism, when most of the rest of the Caribbean is suffering record bad seasons as a result of the world recession. Tourism is expected to be up by 20 per cent this year after an average increase of only four per cent in the previous four years.

Jamaica has also improved its credentials with the United States by reversing previous close ties with Cuba, and Mr. Seaga has emerged as a spokesman for the English-speaking Caribbean after promoting a regional aid scheme which materialised last year as President Ronald Reagan's Caribbean basin initiative.

Mr. Seaga has also achieved a marked improvement in the quality of life as a result of heavy investments in roads, housing, security and food supplies.

"There are no more super-market riots, when the greediness of hoarding led to the ugliness of our women tearing off each other's clothes for a pound of rice," he said recently. The new social calm is most felt in Kingston, a sprawling town of 700,000 people, where it used to be unsafe for white people to walk the streets. Racial tension has now abated considerably although there are still occasional instances of assaults on tourists straying off the beaten track.

Mr. Seaga, 52, son of a Scottish mother and a Lebanese father, came to power in a landslide victory over Michael Manley's Peoples National Party. His 58 per cent majority was the largest in the 18 years of independence from Britain. Despite the decisive victory, aides recall the campaign as one of the most frightening in Jamaican history, with indiscriminate killings and shots fired on one occasion at Mr. Seaga's cavalcade.

Positive growth rate

Mr. Seaga has used his big majority to reverse many of his predecessor's policies, particularly the heavy state role in the economy, and has achieved the first positive growth rate and balance of payments surplus in eight years. Economic performance this year is likely to be good, though gravely affected by declines in bauxite and sugar exports.

Jamaica is among the world's top five bauxite producers, but according to Mr. Seaga the industry is going through its worst ever year as a result of capacity cutbacks in U.S. aluminium factories. Production is projected to be down 35 per cent on last year at

6.35 million tones.

A balance of payments surplus is still forecast, thanks to tourism and continuing capital inflows, but exports are expected to be 10 per cent down on last year at \$875 million. Declining foreign exchange income from traditional exports has begun to create some concern over Jamaica's ability to repay its foreign debt, currently standing at \$2.4 billion.

However, central bank officials say the first priority for foreign exchange use remains that of servicing the foreign debt and they do not expect any problem this year.

But the government is anxious to diversify the economy away from traditional activities, and reduce the burden of imports, particularly where Jamaica could produce the goods itself. "The economy is still vulnerable to erratic trends in the bauxite industry, and we are trying to strengthen export potential in other sectors," said Headley Brown, director of the National Planning Agency.

Well-known Jamaica products include royal Jamaica cigars which many consider of higher quality than Cuban brands. Jamaican cocoa is used in Belgium's Godiva chocolates and its Blue Mountain coffee is rated one of the best in the world.

Distribution of wealth

With three years left of his five-year term, Mr. Seaga has kept much of his popularity and is favoured to win again in 1985. But much will depend on his programme to stimulate the domestic economy and ensure an equitable distribution of wealth.

Unemployment, though declining slowly, is still at 26 per cent. Although inflation fell from 28 per cent in 1980 to 4.7 per cent last year, it is creeping up to around seven per cent in 1982.

Opposition spokesmen charge that all Mr. Seaga has achieved is to increase Jamaica's foreign debt and encourage consumption without productive improvements to back it up. He also risks unpopularity by trying to eliminate the lucrative marijuana trade, which often provides the only hope for Jamaica's poor to make money. Ganja, as it is called locally, is grown extensively in the hills of central Jamaica and flown to the U.S. in small planes.

In the rugged interior, ganja trade affluence shows in brand new limousines imported from the U.S. sitting outside wooden shacks. Mr. Seaga has attempted to destroy crops but the measure of local defiance can be gauged by the comments of one trader who claims marijuana is being grown on government land.

Jamaica stands a good chance of consolidating its economic improvement, but its precarious foreign exchange situation and dependence on the U.S. make it vulnerable, bankers say.

David Rockefeller, former chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank and leader of a joint U.S.-Jamaica business investment committee thinks rebuilding investor confidence will be a slow process. "Jamaicans must guard against unrealistic expectations and premature frustration," he said during a recent visit.

More imagination and alertness

By Michael Littlejohns
Reuter

UNITED NATIONS — The United Nations needs to be more alert to potential conflicts, and more imaginative about dealing with them when they occur, its chief peacekeeper and longest-serving official believes.

Brian Urquhart, a Briton who joined the U.N. in 1945 before there was even a permanent secretary general, cited this year's failure to recognise the potential for conflict in the Falkland Islands dispute.

"It certainly was a surprise to most of us — and I think, to the people involved too," Mr. Urquhart, the under-secretary general for special political affairs, said in a television interview. "That shouldn't have happened."

When Argentina seized the Falklands from the British last April, U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar was away in Geneva. Days elapsed before he became involved in the search for a settlement. Mainly because neither Britain nor Argentina wanted his aid at first.

Fighting erupted between the two nations when he was unable to produce a compromise acceptable to both of them. The General Assembly, in a resolution promoted by Argentina but opposed by Britain, recently directed him to try again. The British say they are not ready for new negotiations.

Mr. Urquhart said the secretary general felt that there were times

when the U.N. Security Council was too slow in responding to potential conflicts, with the result that it was too late to do anything. Under the U.N. charter, the secretary general may direct the council's attention to potential crises. Mr. Urquhart said he believes Mr. Perez de Cuellar intends to use that power, which most of his predecessors seldom exercised and then only with extreme caution.

As perhaps the closest adviser to the U.N. chief, and to all of his predecessors, Mr. Urquhart has clear ideas about the usefulness of the office of secretary general.

Referring to the Falklands, Mr. Urquhart said he was sure that in the future Mr. Perez de Cuellar would try through direct-contacts with governments to prevent crises from becoming wars. In most crises, Mr. Urquhart noted, everybody concerned can sit at the same council table and after debate there was a "very valuable" opportunity to turn to negotiations.

Differentiation

Mr. Urquhart said he favoured a gradual differentiation between the deliberative (talking) and problem-solving (doing) sides of the U.N., trying to make more use of the opportunities and advantages for doing. "Easier to say than do, like all these things," he observed, "but, nonetheless, why not try?"

The Middle East is Mr. Urquhart's area of special expertise. In his own right and formerly as an aide to the Under Secretary General Ralph J. Bunche, who won the Nobel Peace Prize as a Middle East mediator, Mr. Urquhart has been involved with all U.N. peacekeeping operations.

Last summer, Israeli troops leapt against Palestinian soldiers in their drive against Palestinian fighters in Lebanon. Still, Mr. Urquhart supports the U.N. posture. "The moment the U.N. peacekeeping force becomes part of the battle," he said in the interview, "it's really more or less lost, because it becomes involved in exactly the situation it's trying to stop."

During the 1960s turmoil in the Congo (now Zaire), when a U.N. force helped prevent mineral-rich Katanga province from seceding, Mr. Urquhart at least twice narrowly escaped being shot by Katangese rebels.

Another time undisciplined Katangese troops — who were supported by white mercenaries, among them Colonel "Mad Mike" Hoare — pulled him off a U.N. truck and broke his nose. Mercenary Michael Hoare, nicknamed "mad mike" for his swabuckling style in combat, was jailed for 10 years last July for his part in an abortive coup attempt in the Seychelles.

The Congo operation represented the only time that U.N. troops were authorised to use force other than in self-defence.

Women's rights in Zimbabwe

By Tonic Sakake
Reuter

HARARE — The Socialist government's attempt to bring about a social revolution in Zimbabwe, notably in the field of women's rights, is meeting strong opposition from traditionalists. Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and his ministers have been telling Zimbabweans recently that they want to improve the status of women and abolish outmoded attitudes and practices so as to create a more egalitarian society.

Last week Mr. Mugabe told a southern African women's conference here that governments often showed little enthusiasm for removing sexual discrimination because it was "embedded in the valued cocoon of culture and customary practice."

But traditionalists resent the attack on their cherished customs. In particular they are angry that a new law covering the legal age of majority could mean the end of the ancient practice of *roora*, under which a prospective husband makes gifts to the parents of his intended wife.

"No man can take my daughter for nothing. She is not a prostitute," declared an elderly woman from Mhondoro communal area, near the capital.

"*Roora* stabilises marriage. I would not feel really married if I did not pay anything," a secondary school teacher educated in Britain told Reuters.

According to Legal and Parliamentary Affairs Minister Eddison Zvobgo, *roora* could die out under the terms of the law setting the age of majority for both sexes at 18, which comes into force next month. Parliamentary sources say it is the first major legislation designed to end discrimination against black Zimbabwean women, who form more than half the country's population.

The sources say the legislation, which has generated a lively debate on radio and television and in the press, confers on adult black Zimbabwean women, who are regarded as perpetual minors under tribal law, the right to enter into contracts, including marriage bonds, without the prior consent of a husband or guardian.

As a result *roora*, regarded by traditionalists as the backbone of a marriage contract, would become voluntary.

Defending the new law in parliament, Community Development and Women's Affairs Minister Teurai Ropa Nkhongo stated: "We do not see the bill as intended to destroy the closely knit family institution. It should not be seen as creating enmity between husbands and wives or between fathers and daughters." But University of Zimbabwe researcher Joan May says the new laws could have little effect unless other tribal and statute laws which discriminate against women were abolished.

Miss May said: "Under the Afri-

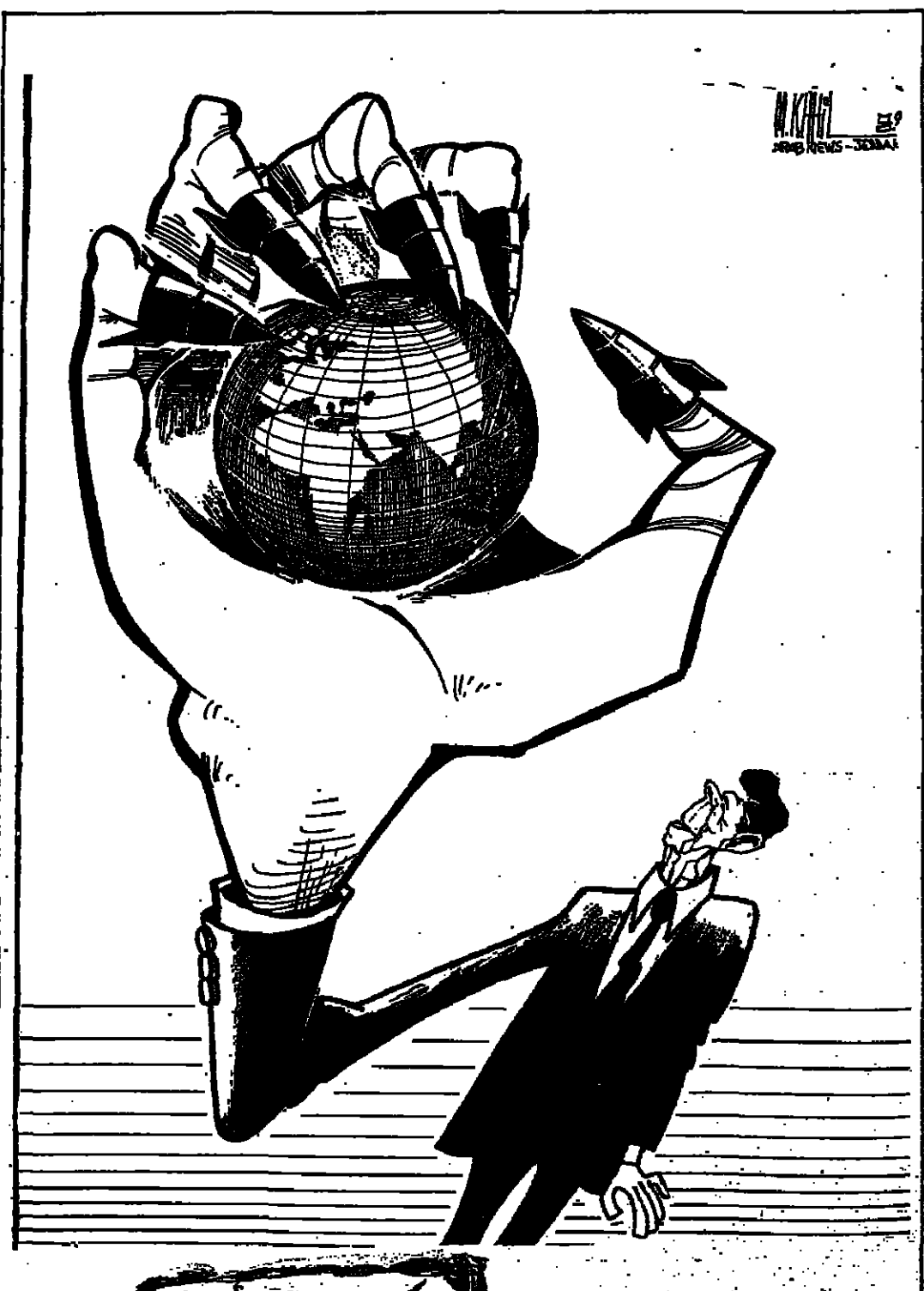
can marriages act, a woman cannot own property and her wages belong to her husband. The husband has total control of the marriage property."

At the same time, however, the government is concerned that changes taking place in Zimbabwean society could result in a breakdown of traditional social life. Urbanisation, western influences and the civil war that led to independence two-and-a-half years ago are blamed for what is seen as a rapid decline in morals.

Deputy Education Minister Joseph Culverwell has said many girls are being expelled from the country's schools after becoming pregnant, which is an expellable offence in Zimbabwe.

The minister has not given figures but the seriousness of the problem is underscored by a campaign launched recently by concerned groups in support of sex education in schools. June Tsodza, chief youth adviser with Zimbabwe's Child Spacing and Fertility Association (CSFA), says there was no need for sex education in black schools.

Present legislation permits abortion only to save the life of mother or child or to terminate a pregnancy resulting from assault. Medical sources blame traditional doctors, whose practice was legislated last year, for the rise in illegal abortions. They say cases, which represent only the tip of an iceberg, become known only when they are referred to hospitals.



Justice undersecretary would like to see legal aid in Jordan

Another major difference bet-

A jury determines whether the defendant is guilty or not in each and every criminal case in Britain, while the sentence itself is pronounced by the judge. However, juries are not used in England in civil cases -- except for libel, slander and false imprisonment -- and in magistrate's courts dealing

Another interesting feature of the British legal system which makes it different to Jordan's legal

Mr. Rateb Al Wazani headed a six-man delegation to U.K.

The legal aid system is one aspect of the British legal set up which Mr. Wazani would like to see applied in Jordan. This would give citizens who cannot afford to bring court cases on their own or defendants who cannot afford law-

Another difference between the British and Jordanian judicial systems is that any Jordanian can as of right appeal to the Supreme Court, which as a result hears hundreds of cases per year. By contrast, the House of Lords Jud-

In Jordan, all practising lawyers are members of the Professional Bar Association. When a lawyer is appointed as a judge, he automatically loses his membership of the Bar Association. In Britain, barristers can belong to one of four Inns of Court, which are the equivalent of a bar association. The appointment of a barrister as a magistrate or judge does not mean termination of membership of the Inns of Court.

Tibetan herdspeople are counted near Lhasa

This census is being tabulated and analysed with a network of 29 sophisticated computers and a 1,000-strong nationwide computer staff. China got a \$15.6 million grant from the U.N. Fund for Population Activities for the purchase of 21 of the computers. According to Western news reports, the total cost of the com-

China hopes that the technological experience gained will

advance the country's embryonic skills in computer science. Toshio Shigematsu, Director of Demographic Studies for the U.N. Statistical Office, has described the Chinese computer effort as "top level". Dealing with population complexities unimaginable in any other country, it represents an extraordinary feat of organisation for a nation not many years removed from the technology of the ox cart.

Earthscope



TV & RADIO		WHAT'S GOING ON		FOR THE TRAVELLER		USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.			
JORDAN TELEVISION MAIN CHANNEL 06:30 Koman 06:50 Cautions 06:15 Little Hands 06:30 Move in on 07:20 Local Programme 07:30 Agricultural Programme 08:00 News in Arabic 08:30 Arabic Series 09:35 Wrestling 10:20 Arabic Play 11:00 News in Arabic 11:10 Arabic Play Cont.		TODAY'S EVENTS FILM * Boudi Sarré des Eaux, comedy by Jean Boudi (subtitled in Arabic) at the French Cultural Centre at 7:30 p.m. EXHIBITION * The Italian Contemporary Art Exhibition, at the Alia Art Gallery. CHURCHES St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, tel. 24590. Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Luveth, 37440. De la Sella Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Hussein, 661757. Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 2357. Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, 43453. Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71231. Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261. St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751. Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Church, 2123. Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249. CULTURAL CENTRES American Centre tel. 41520 British Council 36147-8 French Cultural Centre 37009 Goethe Institute 41993 Soviet Cultural Centre 44203 Spanish Cultural Centre 24049 Turkish Cultural Centre 39777 Hebrew Arts Centre 665195 Husseini Youth City 667811 Y.W.C.A. 41793 Y.W.M.C.A. 664251 Amman Municipal Library 36111 University of Jordan Library 84355		AMMAN AIRPORT This information is supplied by Alia information department at Amman Airport, tel. 92203-6, where it should always be verified. ARRIVALS 06:45 Cairo (EA) 08:45 Cairo (RJ) 08:55 Amman (RJ) 09:15 Abu Dhabi (RJ) 09:35 Karachi, Dubai (RJ) 09:40 Dhahran (RJ) 09:45 Kuwait (RJ) 10:15 Beirut (RJ) 10:50 Abu Dhabi, Doha (GA) 11:05 Abu Dhabi (SA) 16:30 Cairo (RJ) 16:30 Belgrade, Istanbul (RJ) 16:30 Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169. SERVICE CLUBS Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel, 1.30 p.m. Rotary Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1.30 p.m. Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m. Riverside Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m. Royal Automobile Club. Jabel Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 81261. DEPARTURES 06:45 Cairo (RJ) 06:50 Larnaca, Frankfurt (RJ) 07:00 Amman (RJ) 07:45 Beirut, Paris (AF) 07:50 Cairo (EA) 08:45 Beirut (MEA) 11:15 Vienna, New York (RJ) 11:15 Tunis, Amman (RJ) 11:15 Geneva, Paris (RJ) 11:30 Athens (GA) 11:55 Athens, Zurich (SR) 12:00 Paris, London (RJ) 12:05 Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ) 12:30 Cairo (RJ) 12:30 UAE dubai (RJ) 17:30 Kuwait (KAC) 18:30 Baghdad (RJ)		WEATHER Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology. There will be an increase in temperature. Winds will be light and variable, likely to change southeasterly moderate. In Amman, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm. Low/high temperature in deg. C: Amman 1/13 Aqaba 8/19 Deserts 2/12 Jordan Valley 11/20 Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 13, Aqaba 19. Humidity ranges: Amman 33 per cent. Aqaba 43 per cent. MONEY EXCHANGE Local sell/buy rates in Jls Belgian franc 73.97 / 74.2 Dutch guilder 131.77 / 132.5 Egyptian pound 337 / 340 French franc 51.35 / 51.6 Iraqi dinar 622 / 626 Italian lire (for 100) 25.1 / 25.3 Japanese yen (for 100) 143 / 143.9 Kuwaiti dinar 122.4 / 123.2 Central bank 1036.8 / 1038.3 Qatari riyal 97.8 / 98.6 Saudi riyal 103.7 / 104.3 Swedish crown 48.1 / 48.4 Swiss franc 66.4 / 66.9 Syrian lire 62.9 / 63 U.A.E. dirham 97.4 / 98 U.K. sterling pound 581.5 / 585 U.S. dollar 356.5 / 358.5 W. German mark 145.1 / 146		EMERGENCIES Ambulance 193, 75111 First aid, fire, police 199 Blood bank 75121 Civil Defence rescue 66111 Fire headquarters 23090-3 Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777 Police headquarters 30414 Traffic police 56590-1 Electric Power Co. 3638-2 Municipal water service 71125-R HOSPITALS Husseini Medical Centre 81381-32 Khafidhi Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4 Al-Khaim Maternity, J. Amman 42441 Jabel Amman Maternity 42362 Mallat, J. Amman 36140 Palestine, Shmeisani 6671-4 Shmeisani Hospital 66913-5 University Hospital 845845 Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 667158 Al-Sinabir Hospital 66727-9 The Islamic, Abdali 666592 Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164 Italaia, Al-Muhajirin 77101-3 Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111 Army, Marha 91611 NIGHT DUTY AMMAN Dr. Yusef Sammour 25648/663254 Dr. Eesa Abu Haddar 57123 Neirukh pharmacy 23672 Al Arabi 33172 Rana pharmacy 38012 Fazl pharmacy 661627 Darin pharmacy (-) Rainbow taxi 37249 Ambulance taxi 666661 Karnak taxi 668764 Jihad taxi 642664 IRRID: Dr. Said Dahmash 2773-72656 Al Raza pharmacy 2081 ZARQA Dr. Azzam Al Madani 85218 Al Adham pharmacy (-) GENERAL Jordan Television 73111 Radio Jordan 74111 Ministry of Tourism 42311 Hotel complaints 666412 Price complaints 661126 Information Jordan and Middle East calls 10 Overseas calls 17 Cable or telegram 18 Repair service 11	
RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & party on 9560 KHz, SW 07:10 Morning Show 07:30 News Bulletin 10:00 News Summary 12:00 News Summary 12:05 Pop Session 14:00 News Bulletin 14:30 Picnic Time 15:00 Current Hour 16:00 News Summary 16:05 Instrumentals 17:00 Jordan Weekly 17:30 Special Feature 18:00 News Summary 18:05 Special Feature 18:30 Great Books of Islam 19:00 News 19:30 Top Twenty 20:30 Date with a Star 21:00 News Summary 21:05 Classical Concert 21:55 News Summary 22:00 First Spin 23:00 News Summary 23:05 Country Music 24:00 News Headlines, Sign Off		VOICE OF AMERICA 06:00 The Breakfast Show: 17:00 News and This Week 17:30 Special Conference USA 18:00 Special English: News, Words, and their Stories, Feature: Short Stories 18:30 News Jordan, New York 19:00 Weekend 20:00 Special English 20:30 News, New York 21:00 News and This Week 21:30 Press Conference USA 22:00 Special English: newswords and their stories 22:15 Music USA (Jazz) 23:00 Weekend		MARKET PRICES Upper/lower price in Jls per kg. Apple (African) 240 / 200 Apple (American) 240 / 200 Apple (Double Red) 270 / 200 Apple (Golden) 270 / 220 Apple (Turkish) 280 / 200 Apple (French) 300 / 250 Apple (Starkent) 270 / 200 Banana 260 / 200 Banana (Mukammal) 270 / 180 Banana 260 / 200 Beets 170 / 120 Bomali 130 / 150 Cabbage 200 / 150 Carrot 150 / 120 Cauliflower (white) 180 / 140 Chickens 720 / 720 Coconut 450 / 450 Cucumber (large) 160 / 140 Cucumber (small) 210 / 180 Dates 200 / 160 Eggplant (small) 180 / 150 Garlic 500 / 400 Grapes 280 / 200 Grapes (black) 230 / 250 Grapefruit 130 / 110 Guava 260 / 200 Lemon (local) 140 / 110 Marrow (large) 140 / 140 Marrow (small) 230 / 200 Olives 400 / 300 Onion (dry) 100 / 80 Onion (green) 180 / 140 Oranges 260 / 200 Oranges (Mandarine) 130 / 100 Oranges (shamouti) 150 / 120 Okra 380 / 300 Pepper (Sweet) 240 / 200 Pepper (Hot Green) 340 / 280 Potatoes 110 / 80 Sage 500 / 500 Squash 180 / 160 Spinach 180 / 150 Quince 180 / 140 Tomatoes 250 / 180 Turnip 180 / 150					

SPORTS



Jihad Saqr wins Jordan's 70-kilometre bicycle race

By Riyad M. Ahmad
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The second official bicycle race was held on Friday Dec. 3, under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent.

The race, which was organised by the Jordanian Cycling Federation (JCF) in cooperation with the Amman Crown Hotel, aimed at selecting the best cyclists for the national cycling team, the JCF announced.

One hundred and fifty Jordanian cyclists, most of them youngsters, participated in the race which started at 1:00 p.m. near the Amman Crown Hotel area. Participants in the race, who were competing on individual basis, covered a total distance of 70 kilometres starting from the Crown Hotel passing through Radio Jordan and TV station, Zarqa Highway, Ain Ghazal mountainous route Sports City, Suweileh, Al Hussein Medical Centre Eighth Circle, Na'ur and then back to the starting reference point, the Amman Crown Hotel.

Jihad Saqr, winner of the 41-kilometre first cycling race, covered the distance in two hours and four minutes thus winning first place and a cup presented by Crown Prince. Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'an Abu Nowar and JCF Chairman, Faysal Al Rabli, attended the race.

The top ten cyclists of the race were also presented with special awards. The winners, who from the nucleus for the national cycling team are: Jihad Saqr, Miteb Faouri, Sameh Hashim, Muafak Shararah, Ahmad Bdour, Salim Ashhab, Moller Healey, Sabri Abed Rabuh, Tarek Khayyat, Bashar Khasawneh respectively.

The JCF in cooperation with the Amman Crown Hotel exerted enormous efforts to make the Amman race a success, a spokesman for the federation said.

The winners of the 70-kilometre race will soon participate in another 80-kilometre race to be held in the Jordan Valley area. They will also represent Jordan in Morocco and the United Arab Emirates tournaments to be held next January.

China takes over from Japan as Asia's sporting superpower

NEW DELHI (R) — China, who have taken over from Japan as Asia's sporting superpower, ended 15 days of competition at the Asian Games here Friday with a flourish, winning two badminton titles and a volleyball gold.

Formal confirmation of their new status came when the world-beating Chinese women's volleyball team thrashed Japan 3-0 in the final match of the league tournament.

In further proof of the depth of their sporting prowess, top-seeded Han Jian stunned the once-unbeatable Indonesian Liem Swie King in straight sets to claim the men's singles crown in the badminton championship.

China's Zhang ailing then captured the women's singles title, beating compatriot Li Lingwei.

Former all-England champion Liem did everything he possibly could in the men's singles final and rushed to a 10-0 lead, but once Han had settled himself the Indonesian got few opportunities to

score. There were a series of long rallies in the second set, but in the end it was Han's overall superiority and courtcraft which gave him the title.

The Chinese women won the volleyball tie 15-12, 15-5, 15-9, but that was not enough to please their coach Yuan Wei Min.

"I am not satisfied with the performance. It wasn't up to their world championships' status," he said.

The Chinese have now won medals in most of the 22 sports at the Games here, apart from events such as yachting, golf and equestrian.

South Korea also did well on the last day, winning the first boxing final and edging out China 85-84 in a thrilling match to bag the men's basketball gold.

With only three sports, boxing, volleyball and soccer, still to be completed, China had taken a commanding lead of 61 golds to Japan's 56.

The Games, the largest ever Asian sports show, will be formally closed at a colourful ceremony Saturday.

AGF to be dissolved

The Asian Games Federation (AGF), set up 32 years ago, will formally dissolve itself on Sunday to give way to a new body known as the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA). AGF officials said here Friday.

They said the new set up was designed to bring Asia's multi-sport organisation closer to the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and enable it to claim IOC funds for the promotion of sport in the region, the world's most populous.

The constitution of the council (OCA) would also be in line with that of the IOC so that there were no differences between the two bodies on regulations governing various amateur sports and sportsmen, the officials said.

Watford favourites to beat Man United

LONDON (R) — Five years ago Watford were struggling in the fourth division but on Saturday, after an astonishing rise through the leagues, they are favourites to beat one of England's most famous soccer clubs, Manchester United.

Watford, whose chairman is rock star Elton John, are in second place in the English first division, two positions above United, with only the seemingly unbeatable Liverpool above them.

Saturday's fixture will contain a fascinating mixture of two styles. United are famous throughout the world for their fast, flowing football but Watford have acquired a somewhat different reputation.

The sports pages of national newspapers have been filled with articles, some deriding, about their "kick and rush" tactics, a basic style that has become unfashionable in today's game, but which has undoubtedly brought Watford immense success under their frank young manager Gra-

ham Taylor. Watford's burly striker Luther Blissett and Manchester United's tall Scottish central defender Gordon McQueen look set for a strong, physical encounter which is bound to play a big part in the final result.

United and third-placed Nottingham Forest both reached the last eight of the League Cup in mid-week. United beat Southampton with goals from McQueen, his first since April 1981, and Northern Ireland international Norman Whiteside while Forest beat third division Brentford 2-0.

Despite Forest manager Brian Clough's well-publicised battle with his striker Justin Fashanu—he banned him from the ground and had him removed from a training session by police at one stage—the blunt-speaking manager has rediscovered his winning ways again with an eight-match unbeaten run.

Leaders Liverpool should not be given too much trouble by str-

uggling Norwich City after beating them in the League Cup during the week and the League trophy already seems to have their name inscribed on it, so impressive have been their performance so far this season.

At the other end of the division, Sunderland's fortunes seem to reflect the beleaguered economy of North-East England. Propping up the first division they entertain Ipswich, who have not lived up to last season's expectations, when they finished second in the League.

Miandad engineers Pakistani cricket victory against India

GUJRANWALA, Pakistan (R) — Javed Miandad hit out thrillingly to engineer a Pakistan victory by 14 runs in the first one-day cricket international against India here Friday.

Miandad completed a century in 114 minutes with 12 fours and a six and was 106 not out when Pakistan's 40-over innings closed at 224 for four. India replied with 210 for six.

Sunil Gavaskar put Pakistan in and with the host country 56 for three at the halfway point of their innings his decision seemed an inspired one.

But a fourth-wicket stand of 111 between Miandad and Imran Khan wrecked India's hopes of upsetting the Pakistanis, who have just completed an all-conquering home series against Australia.

Imran also had a good match with the ball, removing India's openers Gavaskar and Krishna

U.S. sweeps women's semifinal places in Australian Open

MELBOURNE (R) — The all-conquering U.S. women overcame the last remnants of opposition to sweep the four semifinal places in the Australian Open Tennis Championships here Friday.

Pam Shriver ended Australian hopes when she outclassed Wendy Turnbull 6-7, 6-3, 6-3 in the quarterfinals to qualify for a last four clash against world number one Martina Navratilova.

Navratilova conceded only three games to fellow American Anne Smith as she powered to a 6-2, 6-1 victory.

The other semifinal pits bubbling teenager Andrea Jaeger against Chris Evert Lloyd, the number two seed. Jaeger defeated rising young West German Eva Pfaff 7-5, 6-2 while Lloyd destroyed Billie Jean King 6-2, 6-2.

Shriver's victory over Turnbull

was revenge for a beating she took from the Australian in a Brisbane tournament final last month. "I served more intelligently than I did in Brisbane and I didn't get as angry. But she didn't play well," Shriver said.

Shriver defeated Navratilova in the quarterfinals of the last U.S. Open and wants to prove Saturday that it was no fluke.

Navratilova said she was looking forward to the return with Shriver and was ready to "give it back to her" Saturday.

Lloyd is eager to win the Australian Open, the only "Grand Slam" title to elude her. She said she needed a tougher match than Friday's clash with King.

"It's hard to tell how I'm playing, but I'm looking forward to playing Andrea because I need to be pushed. I feel more confident

this year than last year. Then I struggled on every match," Lloyd said.

"Andrea's been playing very well in this tournament and she's the player who beats me three times this year. I have a new-found respect for her because she's humbled me."

In the opening round of the men's singles, former champion Mark Edmondson of Australia was hustled out by Ricky Meyer of the U.S., ranked 285th in the world. The 27-year-old New Yorker beat third seed Edmondson, 16th in the world, 6-4, 2-6, 6-3, 6-4.

Two other upsets were the defeats of Paraguay's Victor Pecci and Fritz Buehning of the U.S., beaten in five sets respectively by Andy Andrews of the U.S. and Chris Johnstone of Australia.

Injury-hit Italy clashes with Romania in European Championship

FLORENCE, Italy (R) — Italy, who have floundered since their World Cup triumph last July, are forced by injury to make two changes for a European Soccer Championship qualifying match against Group Five leaders Romania here Saturday.

Defenders Gaetano Scirea and Antonio Cabrini, who played in the 3-1 World Cup final victory over West Germany in Madrid, are the injury victims.

Team chief Enzo Bearzot said Friday Milan youngster Franchino

Baresi would make his senior international debut alongside substitute defender Giampiero Marini.

Bearzot has raised eyebrows by sticking to an attack which has failed to hit form since the World Cup. Italy were beaten 1-0 by Switzerland in a friendly in Rome, then slithered in the mud to a 2-2 draw against Czechoslovakia in Milan last month in their opening European Championship match.

Francesco Graziani returns from injury to rejoin the attack in place of Alessandro Altobelli, the late choice who scored against West Germany in the World Cup final and against Czechoslovakia.

Romania, in contrast, have beaten both Cyprus (3-1) and Sweden (2-0) to head Group Five. They warmed up for Saturday's sell-out game with a Belgian tour in which they beat League side Waterschei 4-0 and the Amateurs of Mol 3-1.

Mircea Lucescu, 37, who took over from veteran team manager Stefan Kovacs when Romania failed to qualify for the World Cup finals, shrugged off an earlier 4-1 defeat by East Germany in a friendly.

The young Romanian side pivots on striker Ilie Balaci, 25, and midfielder Boloni who is still remembered for the way he sent Scirea the wrong way then scored with a searing left-foot shot in Romania's 2-1 defeat by Italy in Naples two years ago.

In defence they look to Stefanescu, a slow-moving but dependable giant who dominates the penalty box with his heading ability.

Balaci's match-winning style against Fiorentina in the first round of the UEFA Cup this season aroused immediate interest in the free-spending Italian League.

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WORLD

Nakasone vows to boost defences without making Japan militaristic

TOKYO (R) — New Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, in his first policy speech, pledged Friday that Japan would work to improve its defences but would not become a military power again.

"We will pay due attention so as not to become a military power and not to pose any military threat to neighbouring countries," he told parliament.

"Our basic stance on security is to maintain the Japan-U.S. security arrangements and to seek to achieve a high defence capability limited to that necessary for self defence."

Mr. Nakasone replaced Zenko Suzuki as prime minister last week with the reputation of being a hawk on defence matters.

But he has already made clear that he does not plan any substantial increase in defence spending, now limited by the policy of

the ruling conservative Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) to less than one per cent of Gross National Product.

Defence spending this year amounts to only 0.93 per cent of GNP and Mr. Nakasone, before he became prime minister, touted the idea that the figure might eventually be increased to around three per cent.

Mr. Suzuki's administration had committed itself to raising defence expenditure during the 1983 fiscal year beginning next April by 7.35 per cent, slightly less than this year's 7.75 per cent increase.

But Japan's neighbours, several of which were occupied by Japanese troops before and during the World War II, were likely to welcome Mr. Nakasone's pledge that it would not pose a military threat. They have already expressed reservations over U.S. pressure on Japan to boost its military

capabilities.

The United States and Japan are linked by a mutual security treaty and large numbers of U.S. aircraft and warships, as well as 46,000 military personnel, are based in Japan to defend it against any invader.

Mr. Nakasone, who will go to Washington next month to meet President Reagan, said Friday that the United States was Japan's most important partner.

"I would like to further strengthen the relationship of trust between Japan and the United States," he said.

He also said that he would seek to deepen links between Japan and friendly countries in Asia and was determined to establish stable relations with the new Soviet leadership.

Japan and the Soviet Union have never been able to conclude a peace treaty formally ending the

World War II because the Soviet Union occupies the four southernmost islands of the Kuril chain north of Japan which Tokyo claims as Japanese territory.

The United States, in addition to urging Tokyo to boost the defences of nearby sealanes, has asked the Japanese to share their military technology for use in American weapons.

The Japanese have so far resisted the suggestion, primarily because under LDP policy Japan cannot export weaponry, but government sources said Friday Mr. Nakasone's administration was re-examining the issue.

Four senior ministers, including defence chief Kazuo Tanikawa and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, had agreed to reach a unified view on the problem and Mr. Nakasone was likely to carry their decision to Washington next month.

UNESCO agrees on framework for new world information order

PARIS (R) — The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) agreed Friday on a framework for a new world information order, despite Western reservations that it could result in increased censorship.

Western countries, including the United States, stressed during the final stages of a special UNESCO conference that they would continue to fight any efforts to give international bodies such as UNESCO over the flow of news.

The new provisions are intended to further the development of Third World media through the improvement of their communications, the training of journalists and the lessening of their dependence on the Western media.

The consensus reached by the West, the Third World and Communist countries after two weeks of diplomatic bargaining explicitly referred at Western insistence to the value of a free press and journalistic investigation of abuses of official power.

UNESCO Secretary-General Ahmadou Mahtar M'Bow, whose relations with the Western media have frequently been prickly during a controversy over the information issue, said he intended to respect freedom of information.

But in response to Western

demands that UNESCO should have no right to judge the content of news reports, he said he reserved the right to examine at least those dealing with the organisation.

He said UNESCO would launch a study of the way the present conference has been reported.

The United States told the conference it was pleased that the documents adopted "recognised the positive contribution the media can make in scrutinising activities which might lead to abuses of power."

The delegation said the U.S. opposed the idea that the international community should concern itself with the contents of news reports.

Britain described as unacceptable any suggestion that "UNESCO has a role over either the content of news flows or over what the media are permitted to do."

The U.S. and British views were echoed by several West European countries which said journalists should set their own standards of professional conduct and responsibility without interference from governments or organisations like UNESCO.

Their position was disputed by the Soviet Union and other Communist bloc countries and Third

World states. They wanted firm guidelines for journalistic conduct.

The Soviet delegation said the contents of news reports and the concept of journalistic responsibility were "of great significance in the contemporary world which is going through a difficult period."

It said false information transmitted between countries could have very serious consequences.

Western diplomats said that developing communications systems in Third World countries which have no independent press would increase the risk of government control over news.

Western sources said that establishing a code of journalistic responsibility, which Communist and some Third World states want to see, could also lead to censorship or to self-censorship by journalists which would be as bad.

"Letting UNESCO judge the content of news stories would put pressure on reporters not to say things that UNESCO does not like," one Western source said.

He added: "It is absolutely essential to have safeguards which will ensure the free flow of information and freedom of expression."

NEWS IN BRIEF

El Salvador puts 2 corporals on trial

SAN SALVADOR (R) — A judge has ordered two former corporals in El Salvador's "National Guard" to stand trial on charges of killing two U.S. civilian advisers and a local agriculture expert. Judicial officials said two ex-Guardsmen, Jose Dimas Valle Acevedo and Santiago Gomez Gonzalez, had confessed to the murders. Michael Hammer, 42, and Mark Pearlman, 36, advisers on El Salvador's agrarian reform programme from the American trade union AFL-CIO, and Rodolfo Viera, 43, director of the government office of land reform, were shot dead in the Sheraton hotel in San Salvador last year.

Colombo asks U.S. diplomat to leave

COLOMBO (R) — The Sri Lankan government has set a seven-day deadline for a U.S. diplomat to leave for alleged interference in the country's internal affairs, the Sun newspaper reported Friday. A government spokesman told reporters last week that first secretary (political) Kenneth Munro Scott had been requested to leave Sri Lanka by the government. The newspaper alleged last week that the government action came after Mr. Scott had said at a cocktail party that Sri Lanka President Junius Jayewardene would lose the presidential elections which he subsequently won on Oct. 20.

Jury wants welder jailed for life

SANTA BARBARA, California (R) — A jury has recommended that a 48-year-old welder should be jailed for life after convicting him of murdering three people in what the prosecution said was a contract killing. Dennis Miller was found guilty of murdering South African sculptor Giovanni Schoeman, 40, his friend, Kimberley Roberts, 27, and Cornelius Moll, 41, another South African. Each was shot once in the head. Miller's former girlfriend, Carolyn Church, said during the month-long trial that he told her he was supposed to receive \$20,000 for killing Schoeman from an insurance policy taken out by another party.

Guatemalan alleges army massacre

UNITED NATIONS (R) — A Guatemalan Indian peasant said he witnessed government forces massacre more than 200 of his fellow villagers during an anti-guerrilla operation last March in the province of Chimaltenango. Nicolas Balam, 21, told a new conference that the soldiers had burned houses to the ground, stolen crops and machine-gunned the inhabitants of his village of Chatalum. He said he had never seen any guerrillas in the village. In Guatemala City a military communiqué said at least 22 guerrillas and six soldiers had been killed in fighting between leftist insurgents and the Guatemalan army this week.

Humiliated nurse awarded damages

MOULTON, Alabama (R) — A nurse was tarred and feathered on her wedding day by two women, among them the first wife of the doctor she was scheduled to marry. Thursday, the victim, Elizabeth McElwey, 42, was awarded \$35,000 in damages by a court in Moulton for the "humiliation" inflicted on her by first wife Maria, 55, and the latter's sister. The nurse testified that the sisters abducted her at gunpoint from the doctor's home a year ago, stripped off part of her clothes, cut off her waist-length hair, poured tar and feathers over her head and left her on a garbage pile at a dump. She and Dr. John McElwey were then married two days later. But Elizabeth is now in process of divorcing Dr. McElwey.

Gunmen kill former Ulster serviceman

BELFAST (R) — Two masked gunmen ambushed a school bus in County Tyrone, Northern Ireland, Thursday and shot the driver in front of the terrified children. Police said the victim, a former part-time soldier in the Ulster Defence Regiment (UDR), died later in hospital. First reports said the gunmen jumped on the bus when it stopped to let off some of the pupils. The driver managed to move off but was shot in the face.

NATO to explore conventional arms boost

BRUSSELS (R) — NATO defence ministers have agreed to explore prospects of strengthening their conventional forces with new technology but played down expectations that it might allow them to do away with nuclear weapons.

They also reaffirmed during a four-day series of meetings ending Thursday night their will to deploy Pershing II and Cruise missiles by the end of 1983 if there is no agreement at U.S.-Soviet arms control talks in Geneva by then.

At the same time they expressed a readiness to discuss any serious Soviet proposal at the talks

even if fell short of what they see as the ideal solution—the "zero option" by which NATO would forego its modernisation plan if Moscow scrapped its existing medium-range missiles.

The general feeling at the meetings was the NATO would have to be careful not to imply that prospects for the new technology, based on target acquisition and precision-guided munitions, would allow it to drop the nuclear deterrent.

"The nuclear deterrent remains absolutely indispensable," British Defence Secretary John Nott said.

The ministers asked NATO's political, military and financial experts to evaluate a U.S. plan to incorporate the new technology into allied cooperative defence planning.

"It is important that the alliance gets its operational concept right before embarking on such a programme," a West European official said.

The communiqué issued after Thursday's meeting made clear that the strategy of deterrence continues to rest on three elements—conventional forces,

tactical nuclear forces and strategic forces provided by the U.S. and Britain.

In view of the nuclear and conventional capabilities of the Warsaw Pact, conventional defences alone cannot deter aggression, it said.

The phrase was aimed at reminding Western public opinion that even if conventional NATO defences were greatly improved, an adequate number of nuclear weapons would remain indispensable to deter an attack. NATO diplomats said.

Zia to visit U.S. amidst foreign, domestic troubles

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistan's military ruler Gen. Mohammad Zia ul-Haq makes his first visit to the United States next week amid a row over the supply of advanced F-16 fighter planes and a renewed campaign at home for the restoration of democracy.

The controversy over the American aircraft surfaced this week. Reports from Washington said Pakistan had refused to take delivery of the first six of the 40 planes because they were not fitted with special electronic equipment.

Pakistan believed the aircraft would carry equipment for detecting an enemy's ground and airborne radar but U.S. Defence Department officials said this was reserved for America's NATO allies.

Pakistani officials declined to discuss the issue but later a State Department spokesman said in Washington: "We think the avionics problem has been solved... we believe the problem of deliveries will be speedily resolved."

The supply of F-16s is part of a \$3.2 billion military and economic aid package agreed between the two countries last year. The first batch of planes had been scheduled to arrive this week.

President Zia, who leaves here on Sunday on his way to Washington, has said he does not intend putting additional demands to President Reagan beyond what the two sides had agreed.

Pakistani officials said there was no fixed agenda for the talks but obviously the two presidents would discuss the Soviet presence in neighbouring Afghanistan.

moves to improve relations between India and Pakistan, the Iran-Iraq conflict and the Middle East.

Gen. Zia is a member of an Islamic peace committee trying to mediate in the Gulf war. His visit to the U.S. follows recent meeting with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and visits to China and South East Asia.

He also visited Moscow last month to attend the funeral of President Leonid Brezhnev. He said on his return he found "some freshness" in the Soviet leadership's approach to Afghanistan.

Diplomatic sources believe President Zia will also inform President Reagan about his government's efforts to stamp out drug trafficking. Pakistan has emerged during the past three years as a major source of heroin for Western Europe and the United States.

On the home front, opposition politicians have timed fresh calls for elections with President Zia's visit to the U.S.

President Zia has given no date for elections after postponing them in 1977 and 1979 and then banning all political parties. President Zia has said he will give Pakistan a new Islamic political structure next year and has repeatedly said the military would not stay in power a day longer than necessary.

Pakistani lawyers, who have also launched a campaign for constitutional government, plan a two-hour strike on Dec. 6, the day Gen. Zia begins his U.S. visit.

British surgeon denies allegations of murder

LEEDS, England (R) — A surgeon has told an inquest he would still be in Saudi Arabia if there was any hint that a British nurse had been murdered at an illegal drinks party in his flat three years ago.

Richard Arnot was giving evidence at an inquest into the death of nurse Helen Smith after an illegal drinks party in his Jeddah flat in 1979.

He said: "Simple assault is regarded with extreme gravity, let alone murder, and is punished quite severely in that country."

The nurse's father, former policeman Ron Smith, interrupted the inquest last week to accuse Mr. Arnot and a French diver of murdering his daughter.

The bodies of Miss Smith, 23, and Dutchman Johannes Otten were found on the ground below Mr. Arnot's flat after the party.

Mr. Smith has alleged a cover-up over his daughter's death and has waged a three-year campaign for a British inquest.

Mr. Arnot said the Saudi police assured him that despite allegations that Mr. Smith had made

they were perfectly satisfied that the deaths were accidental.

He said that he was at the party there was "no sign of violence, aggression, show of temper or anything else other than a perfectly relaxed and enjoyable occasion."

He said there was no jealousy or fighting over the two women present, the nurse and his former wife, Penelope, as had been alleged.

Mr. Arnot said: "What we saw the next day was just so awful, the contrast between the thoroughly pleasant evening and the awful things that happened then and in the next three-and-a-half years have been appalling, quite amazing."

Mr. Arnot said that when he went to bed at 2 a.m. on the night of the party Helen Smith and Johannes Otten were dancing together in the middle of the room.

He said he heard nothing until about three-and-a-half hours later when his wife woke him and told him she thought the nurse had fallen from the balcony of the flat.

Baffled Australians send flowers, death threats to woman who killed daughter

By Brian Timms
Retainer

SYDNEY — A security man stands guard on the gate outside the Seventh Day Adventist college where Lindy Chamberlain waits to learn whether she must return to jail for life for murdering her baby daughter.

She was ordered to move into the college in a further twist to one of the most unusual cases in Australian legal history.

Mrs. Chamberlain, 34, was freed to look after the girl she bore soon after being convicted and jailed last month for murdering an earlier daughter, nine-week-old Azaria, two and a half years ago.

She said at her trial that a dingo (wild dog) snatched Azaria from a tent during a camping holiday at Ayers Rock in Central Australia. But the prosecution, without suggesting a motive, said she slit Azaria's throat in her car and disposed of the body, which has never been found.

Now, free on bail pending her appeal and protected by security staff from possible violence and a clamorous media, Mr. Chamberlain lives in the college with her new baby, named Kahliia, and two sons, aged six and nine.

With them is her husband, Michael, 38, a Seventh Day Adventist preacher who was given an 18-month suspended sentence on conviction of being an accessory after the fact of murder.

Their appeals will be heard on Feb. 7 in the Sydney federal court where they have lodged notice seeking either a new trial or to

change the verdict to not guilty.

As an indication of the divergence of public opinion over the case, the family has received both bouquets of flowers and death threats.

Flowers and threats

"There have been a lot of threats made against Michael and Lindy and the baby. There have been bomb threats and the police have discussed security at the college," said Genna Levitch, a spokesman for the aid-the-Chamberlains committee.

Mr. Levitch, who is not a member of the church, said the committee was set up to give the public a more balanced view of the Chamberlains.

Michael Chamberlain wept openly when he was given a standing ovation on receiving an arts and religion masters degree at the college on Sunday, college officials said.

Legal sources said it was rare for a person convicted of murder to be granted bail pending appeal. They noted that the Sydney federal court reached its decision to release Mrs. Chamberlain from Darwin jail by a majority verdict of the three judges.

The court's presiding judge said it might seem incongruous for a woman convicted of murdering one baby to seek bail to mother another child.

But he said there were exceptional circumstances, in that Mrs. Chamberlain's new-born daughter was removed from her four hours after birth.

Zimbabwe withdraws Smith's passport

HARARE (R) — Zimbabwe has indefinitely withdrawn the passport of former Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith because he criticised its black majority government abroad, the national news agency ZIANA reported Friday.

It quoted Acting Home Affairs Minister Sydney Sekeramayi as confirming the indefinite seizure of the white opposition leader's passport.

"There is no country on earth that issues passports to its citizens to enable them to go out and campaign against their own country," the minister said.

Lawyers said that Mr. Smith, 63, who led the former white-dominated Rhodesian admin-

istration in its unsuccessful struggle against Zimbabwe's current rulers, would now have to apply to the government for permission to leave the country.

The government had an absolute right under Zimbabwe's Roman-Dutch system of law to grant or withhold travel documents, the lawyers said. They added that South Africa's white government used the same powers to prohibit travel abroad by such strong critics as black Bishop Desmond Tutu.

Mr. Sekeramayi is standing in for Home Affairs Minister Herbert Ushewokunze who ordered the passport seizure Thursday and then went on holiday.

He could not be contacted for elaboration on the ZIANA report. But a spokesman said he had no indication of any dispute with it.

Mr. Smith could not be reached Friday either at his Harare home or at his midlands farm.

He recently returned from the United States where he was reported to have complained that Zimbabwe was becoming a one-party Marxist dictatorship where the economy, education and health services were collapsing.

ZIANA quoted Mr. Sekeramayi as saying it was standard practice to withdraw the passport of a person who attacked his country abroad.

Golden triangle opium prices slump

BANGKOK (R) — Opium prices have slumped in the "golden triangle" linking Thailand, Burma and Laos, where a bumper poppy crop is expected early next year.

Western narcotics officials in Bangkok told Reuters that prices paid to opium merchants by the illicit refineries along the rugged Thai-Burmese border had dropped from more than \$250 per kilogramme three years ago to just over \$50 per kilogramme.

The officials also said aerial and ground surveys of areas planted in October suggested an opium poppy harvest of about 700 tons, an increase of about 100 tons on last year and the biggest crop for at least four years.

The bulk of the crop would

come, as always, from rebel-held eastern Burma, they said. One hundred tons of raw opium yields 10 tons of heroin.

Thailand would produce an estimated 57 tons of opium, up from about 50 tons harvested last year, and Laos was expected to produce about 50 tons, they said.

The officials noted that the golden triangle crop was badly hit by drought and disease in the 1978-79 and 1979-80 seasons, causing prices to soar.

The refineries paid opium merchants about \$100 a kilogramme two years ago and about \$65 a kilogramme last year, they said.

But the merchants passed on a mere fraction of that to the impoverished hill tribesmen, whose

livelihood depends on growing opium poppies.

The officials said that a vigorous military drive by Thailand against the rebel Burmese Shan United Army (SUA), which runs most of the border refineries, had reduced its control of the opium market.

"Last January the SUA controlled about 70 per cent or more of the golden triangle heroin entering Thailand," one official said. "That has probably dwindled to nearer 50 per cent after the Thai attacks."

"The SUA has been kept on the move and closed some of its refineries, but it appears to have had a stockpile of heroin because heroin prices have not risen."

'Affaire Empain' in court

PARIS (R) — France's "affaire Empain" came to court Thursday when six men and two women went on trial accused of holding millionaire industrialist Baron Edouard Jean Empain during a 63-day kidnapping in 1978.

Television cameras filmed the 45-year-old baron as he took his seat in Paris's main criminal court in front of the eight defendants charged with holding him illegally.

The baron, head of the Empain-Schneider business empire when he was ambushed, was held in chains and threatened with death by his captors who chopped off the end of one of his fingers and sent it to the police to show they were in earnest.

He was freed without payment of an \$8.5 million ransom which had been demanded.

None of the accused has been charged with the actual kidnapping carried out by masked gunmen outside the Belgian-born baron's luxurious flat in central Paris.

But they still face possible life sentences if convicted at the end of the trial expected to last until Dec. 20.

The Empain case has gripped the French more than any kidnapping since that of Moroccan opposition leader Mehdi Ben Barka who disappeared in Paris in 1965, allegedly murdered by the Moroccan secret service with the help of French police.

Thursday's hearing was taken up largely with the reading of the indictment and an outline of the

prosecution case in the long, wood-paneled court room, hung with chandeliers and tapestries.

The accused, each guarded by a gendarme, listened attentively as the prosecution described the planning and execution of the abduction.

Baron Empain, son of one of Europe's greatest industrial dynasties -- his grandfather built the Paris metro -- sat with his lawyers.

The jury of five women and four men include Madame Elisabeth de Boissieu, daughter of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

During the baron's ordeal, while he wrote letters pleading with family and friends for action to free him, newspapers printed a string of titillating stories about gambling and girls.

He said later that the kidnapping and the publicity given to his private affairs had devastated his life. He was also upset by lengthy official interrogations during which it was hinted that his kidnapping might have been faked.

"I cannot trust anyone any more," he said in a magazine interview in 1980. "I have never been able to find out what happened while I was being held."

After his release he temporarily relinquished control of Empain-Schneider and spent several months living rough in the United States. He and his wife divorced.

He returned only briefly as head of Empain-Schneider. The group was taken over by a French bank in 1981.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Q.1—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠95 ♠A105 ♠Q642 ♠Q983

The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass 2 ♠ Pass ?

What action do you take?

Q.2—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♠A ♠77 ♠KJ92 ♠AKJ1073

The bidding has proceeded: West North East South Pass Pass 1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ 2 ♠ 2 ♠ ?

What do you bid now?

Q.3—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠Q105 ♠AQ6 ♠A873 ♠K97

The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass

2 ♠ Pass ?

What action do you take?

Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♠AQ95 ♠KQJ82 ♠8763

The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

Q.5—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠95 ♠KQ7 ♠AJ83 ♠Q1087

The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass

What action do you take?

Q.6—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠J1074 ♠K983 ♠A6 ♠AK3

The bidding has proceeded: South West North East 1 ♠ Dble 2 ♠ Dble ?